

Joint Deployment Instruction IDT

"It doesn't do us any good to have sophisticated and expensive warfighting equipment if we can't get it to the fight"

***Chairman, JCS
SEP 95***



NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY AND FORCE PROJECTION

- **Four Strategic Concepts Support the National Military Objectives:**
 - Strategic Agility
 - Overseas Presence
 - **Power Projection**
 - Decisive Force



POWER PROJECTION

- The ability to rapidly and effectively deploy and sustain US forces in and from multiple,dispersed locations
- To assemble and move to, through, and between a variety of environments, often while reconfiguring to meet specific mission requirements.

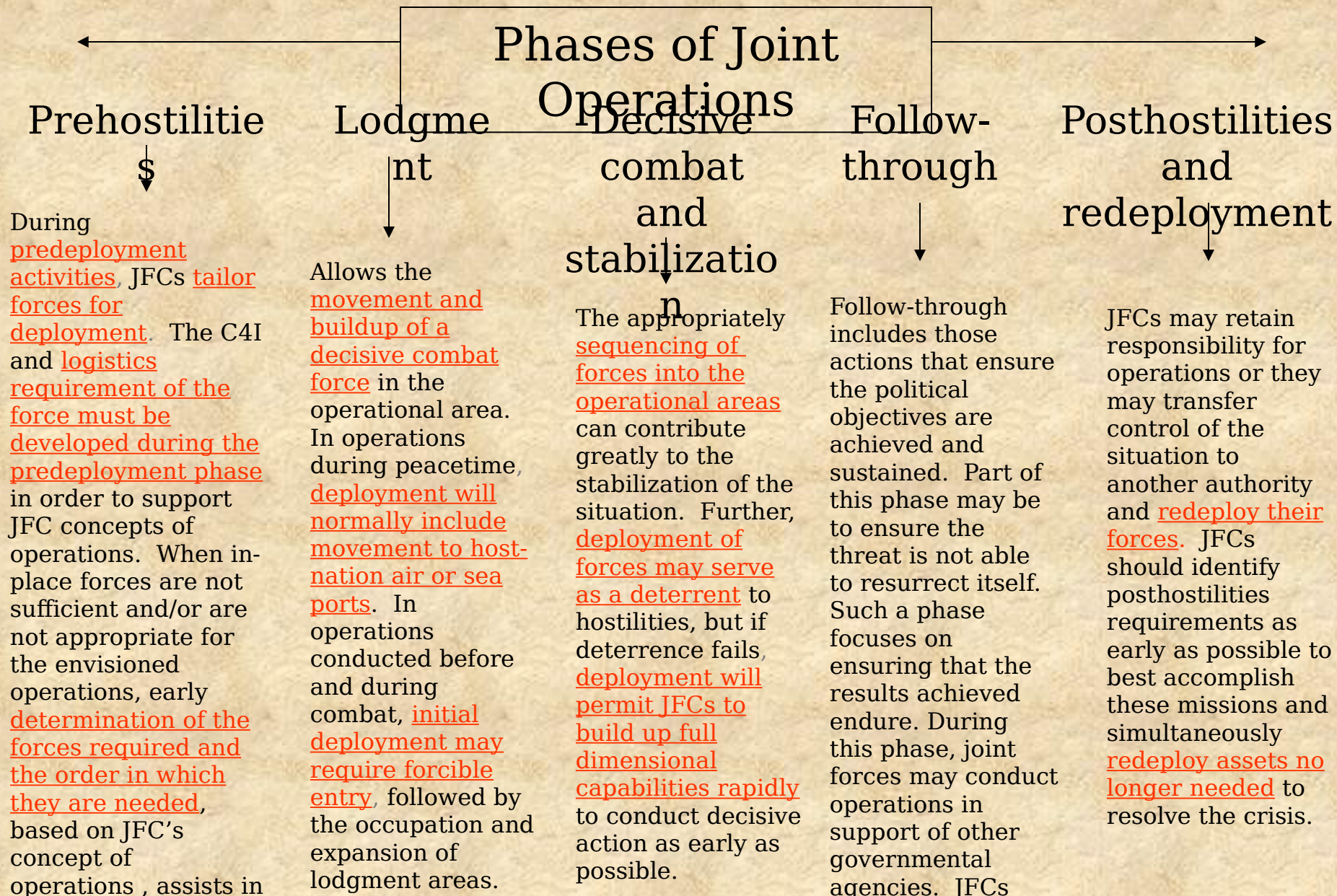


SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES FOR PROJECTING THE JOINT FORCE

- Mobilization
- **Deployment**
- Employment
- Sustainment
- **Redeployment**

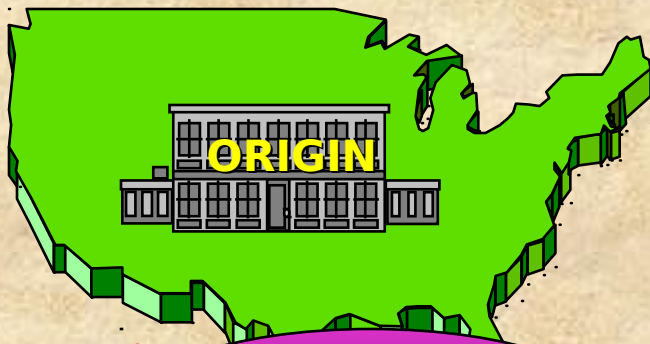


DEPLOYMENT IN JOINT OPERATIONS



Deployment

Deployment is the movement of forces and their sustainment from their point of origin to a specific operational area to conduct joint operations-JP 3-35



**CONUS
or
Worldwide**

**World Event
Requiring Force
Deployment**



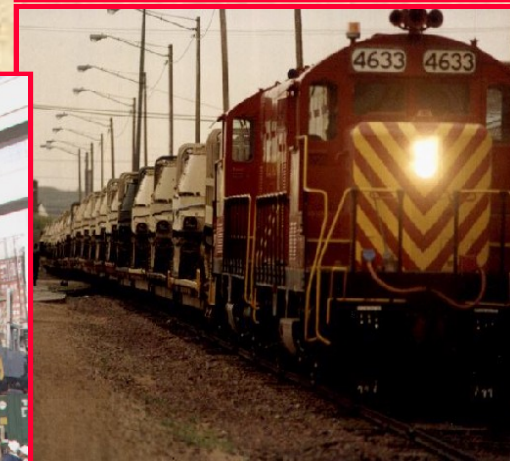
DESTINATION

**Over \$40B
Spent on Lift
Assets and
Infrastructure**

**The Requirement to
Improve the Human
Element of the Joint
Deployment System is
Greater Now than Ever**

Fall of the Berlin Wall
Just Cause
Desert Shield
Desert Storm
Kurdish Relief
Former Soviet Union
Iraqi No-Fly Zone
Andrew/Iniki/Omar
Somalia/Bosnia
LA Earthquake
Rwanda
SWA Return
Oklahoma City
Vigilant Sentinel
Hurricane Marilyn/Opal
Joint Endeavor
Liberia NEO
Dhahran Bombing
Bertha/Fran
Desert Strike
Kurdish Refugees
Chinese Immigrant
Zaire/I
ND Flood Relief
Bevel Edge
Typhoon Paka

Desert Thunder I
N.E. Ice Storms
Desert Thunder II
Florida Wildfire
African Embassy Bombings
Hurricane George
Hurricane Mitch
Shining Presence
Desert Fox
Allied Force



DEPLOYMENT REMAINS A HOT

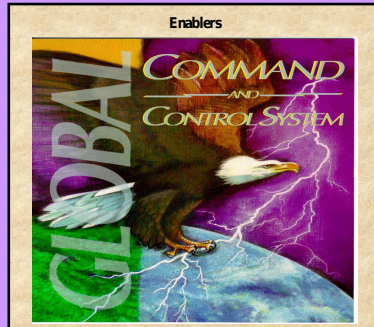


Albania

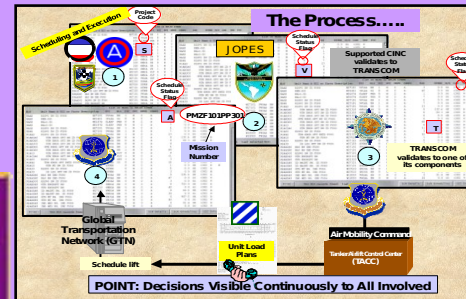
- **CJCS Commended Training Issue** - “The desired state is integrated deployment...and redeployment to support warfighting requirements”
- **Secretary of Defense designated USJFOM as JDPO** to “provide substantial improvement in the overall efficiency of deployment-related activities”
- **CJCS MSG on TPFDD Time Standard for Deployment** - “Available technology must be coupled with sound procedures and good training...to efficiently and smoothly execute strategic deployments”
- **Chief of Staff, Army** - “Where do we teach TPFDD in the School System and how much time do we spend on that subject---does it reflect current efforts to improve Strategic Mobility?”

JOINT DEPLOYMENT INSTRUCTION

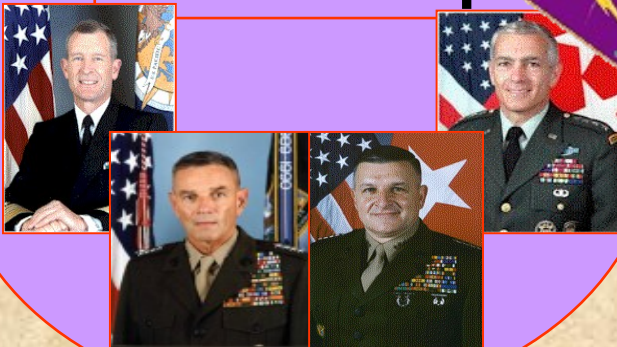
Enablers



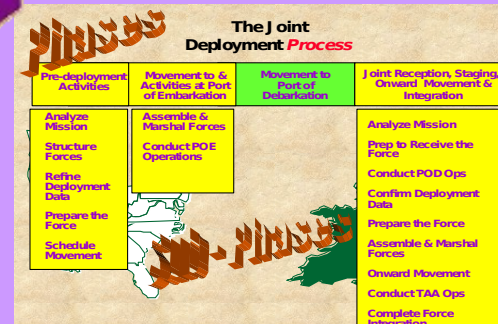
Procedures



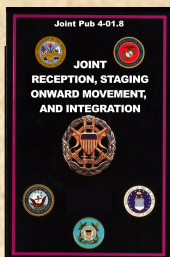
Command Relationships



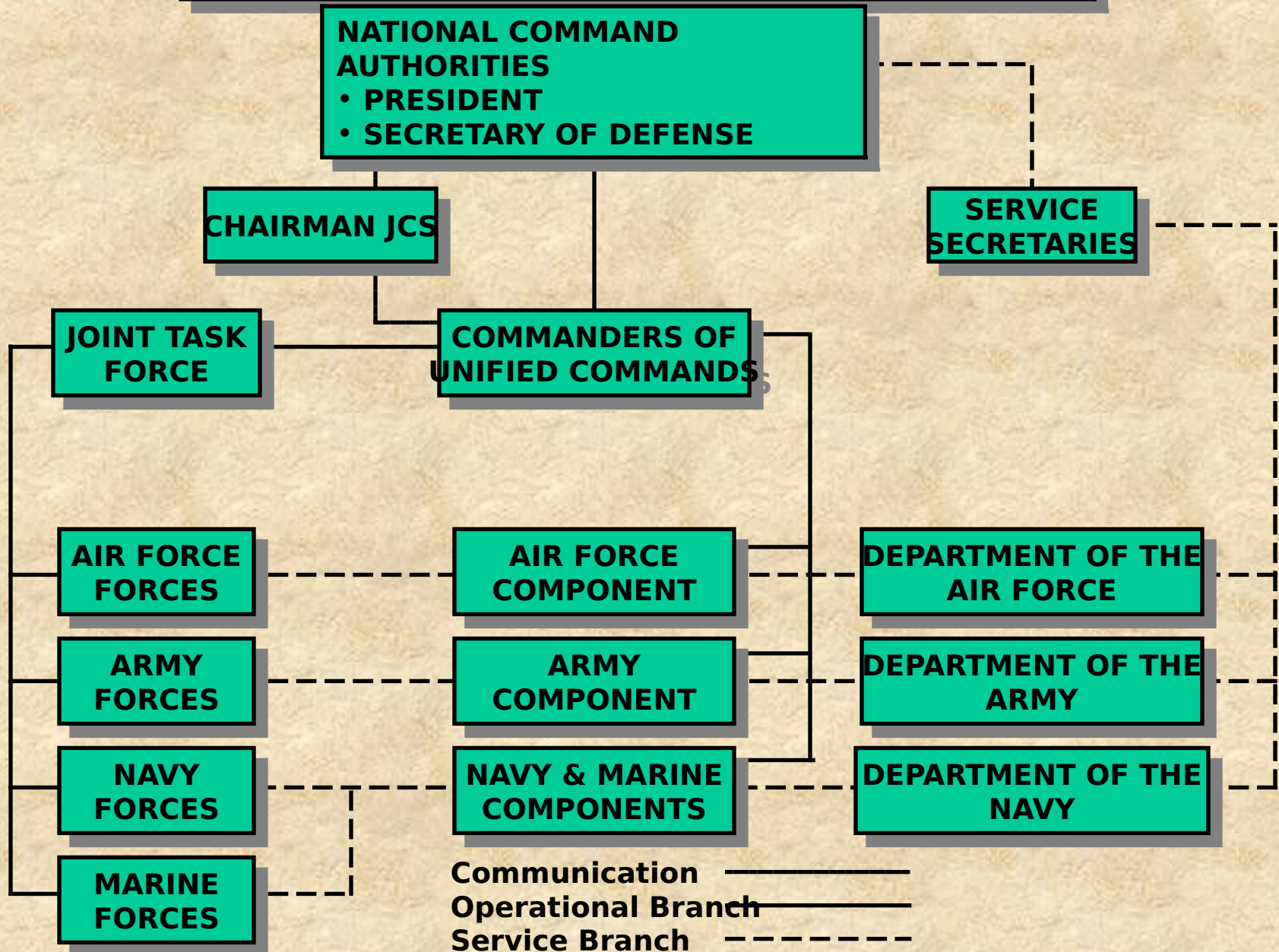
Process



Joint Doctrine



SINGLE CHAIN - TWO BRANCHES



UNITY OF EFFORT

NATIONAL STRATEGIC UNITY
OF EFFORT



PRESIDENT

NATIONAL MILITARY UNITY OF
EFFORT FOR CREATING,
SUPPORTING, AND
EMPLOYING MILITARY
CAPABILITIES



SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

- **Unity of Effort is the coordination among:**
 - **Governmental departments and agencies within the executive branch**
 - **Executive and legislative branches**
 - **Non-governmental organizations, and**
 - **Nations within an alliance or coalition**
- **The Department of Defense is organized to support unity of effort**

ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER OF FORCES TO A JOINT FORCE

- **All Service forces (except as noted in title 10, Section 162) are assigned to combatant commands by the Secretary of Defense “Forces for Unified Commands” memorandum.**
- **Forces, not command relationships, are transferred between commands.**
- **A force assigned or attached to a combatant command is transferred from that command to another only as directed by the Secretary of Defense.**
- **When forces are transferred, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over those forces must be specified.**
- **The specifics of the command relationships are provided in JCS Orders, such as Warning Orders, Planning Orders, and Deployment Orders.**
- **Understanding Assignment and Transfer of forces is key to understanding Command Relationships.**

Joint Pub 0-2

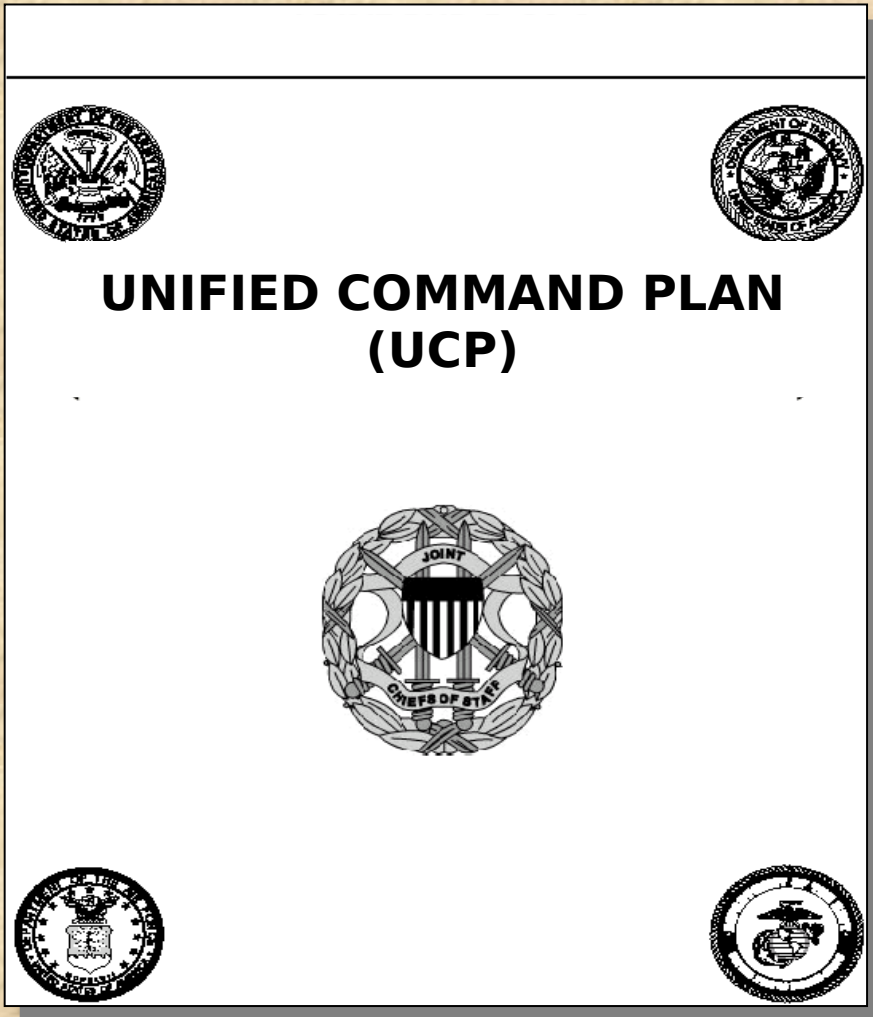


Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF)



24 February 1995

- **Joint Pub 0-2 prescribes command relationships between joint commands**
- **Other important sources are :**
 - **Unified Command Plan (UCP)**
 - **CINCs' Command Arrangement Agreements (CAAs).**



- **The UCP outlines:**
 - **General roles and responsibilities**
 - **AOR boundaries**
 - **Command relationship guidance.**
- **Combatant CINCs normally exercise OPCON of forces within their AOR**
- **Combatant CINCs do not normally exercise OPCON of transiting forces**
- **Combatant CINCs do not normally exercise OPCON of forces assigned to Functional Commands operating within their AOR (USSPACECOM, USSTRATCOM, USTRANSCOM, USSOCOM)**

**COMMAND ARRANGEMENT
AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
COMMANDER,
UNITED STATES ATLANTIC
COMMAND
AND
COMMANDER,
UNITED STATES
TRANSPORTATION
COMMAND**



1 OCT 1998



- **Each CINC develops a CAA with each and every other CINC.**
- **CAAs address command relationships with respect to:**
 - **OPCON of transiting forces**
 - **OPCON of forces conducting training within other CINC's AORs**
 - **Geographic points at which the gaining CINC will normally begin to exercise OPCON**
 - **Relationship with forces of functional commands operating within the AOR**
 - **Establishing liaison officers (LNOs)**

WARNING ORDER

FROM: CJCS WASHINGTON DC

TO: USCINCCENT MACDILL AFB FL

NARR/ THIS IS A WARNING ORDER. REQUEST USCINCCENT COMMANDERS ESTIMATE WITH ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION FOR NCA CONSIDERATION BY 231000Z NOV ____.

USTRANSCOM WILL PROVIDE PRELIMINARY DEPLOYMENT ESTIMATES AND FORCE CLOSURE PROFILES TO THE SUPPORTED CINC UPON REQUEST.//

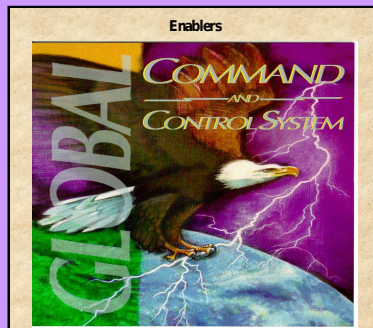
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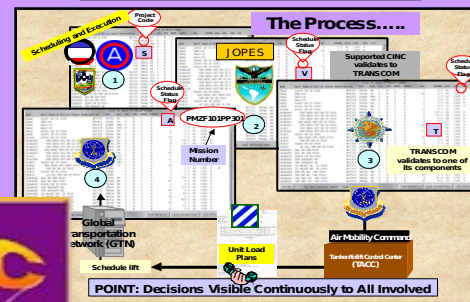
- **CJCS orders are the final word in defining command relationships**
- **They define or refine the command relationships to be used**
- **SECDEF and/or CJCS directed**

JOINT DEPLOYMENT INSTRUCTION

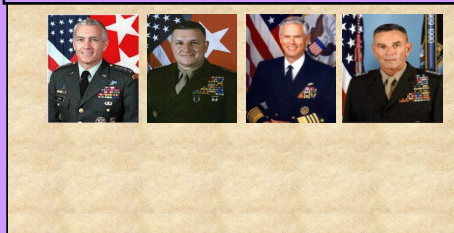
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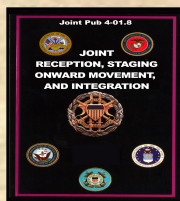
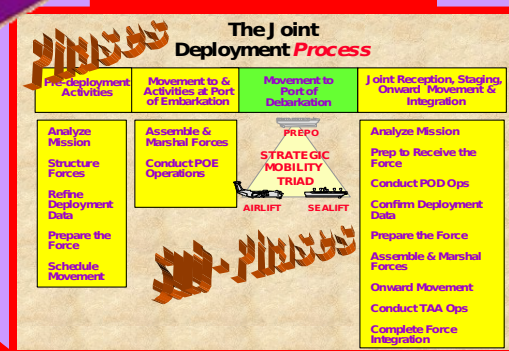
Procedures



Command Relationships

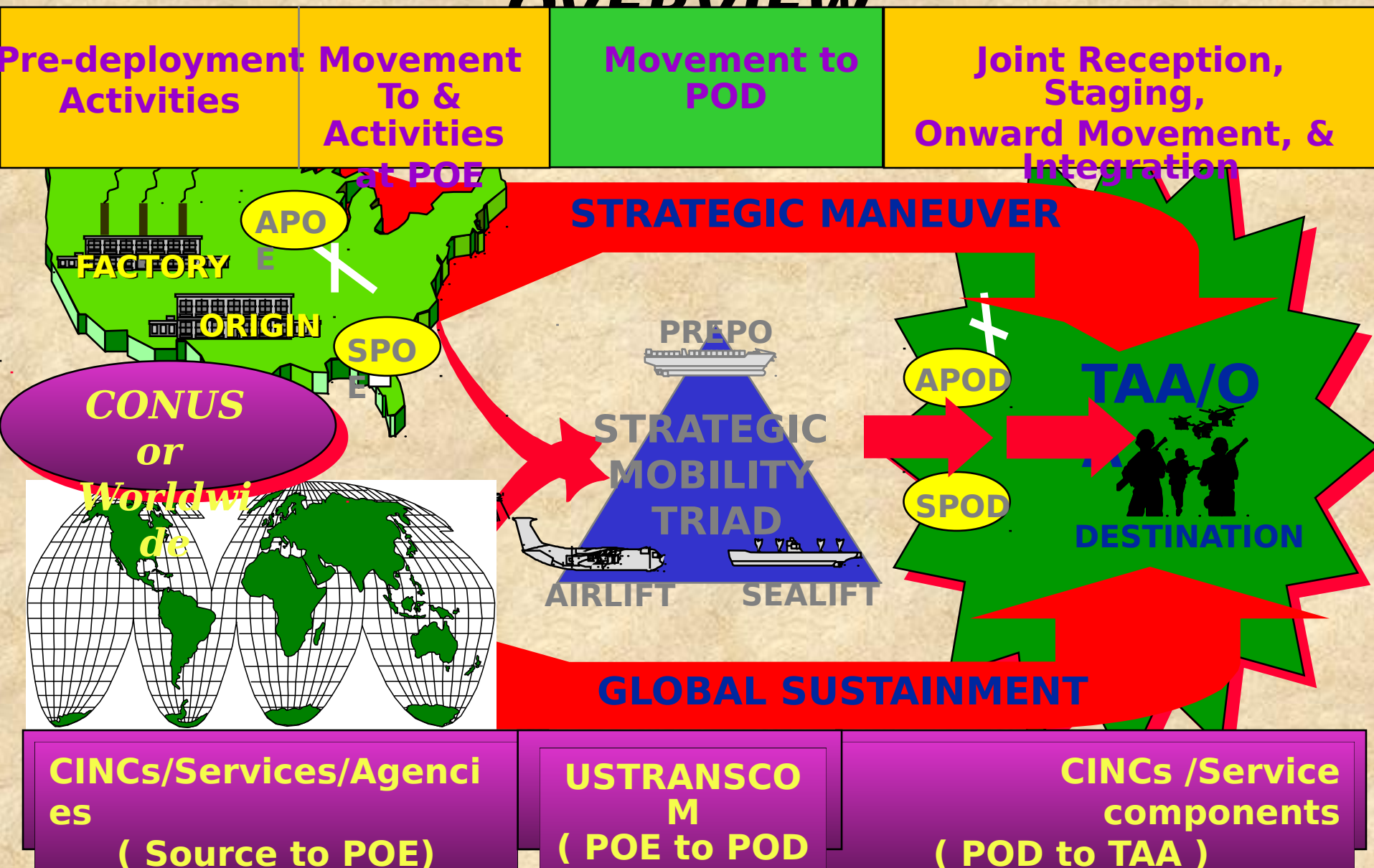


Process



Joint Doctrine

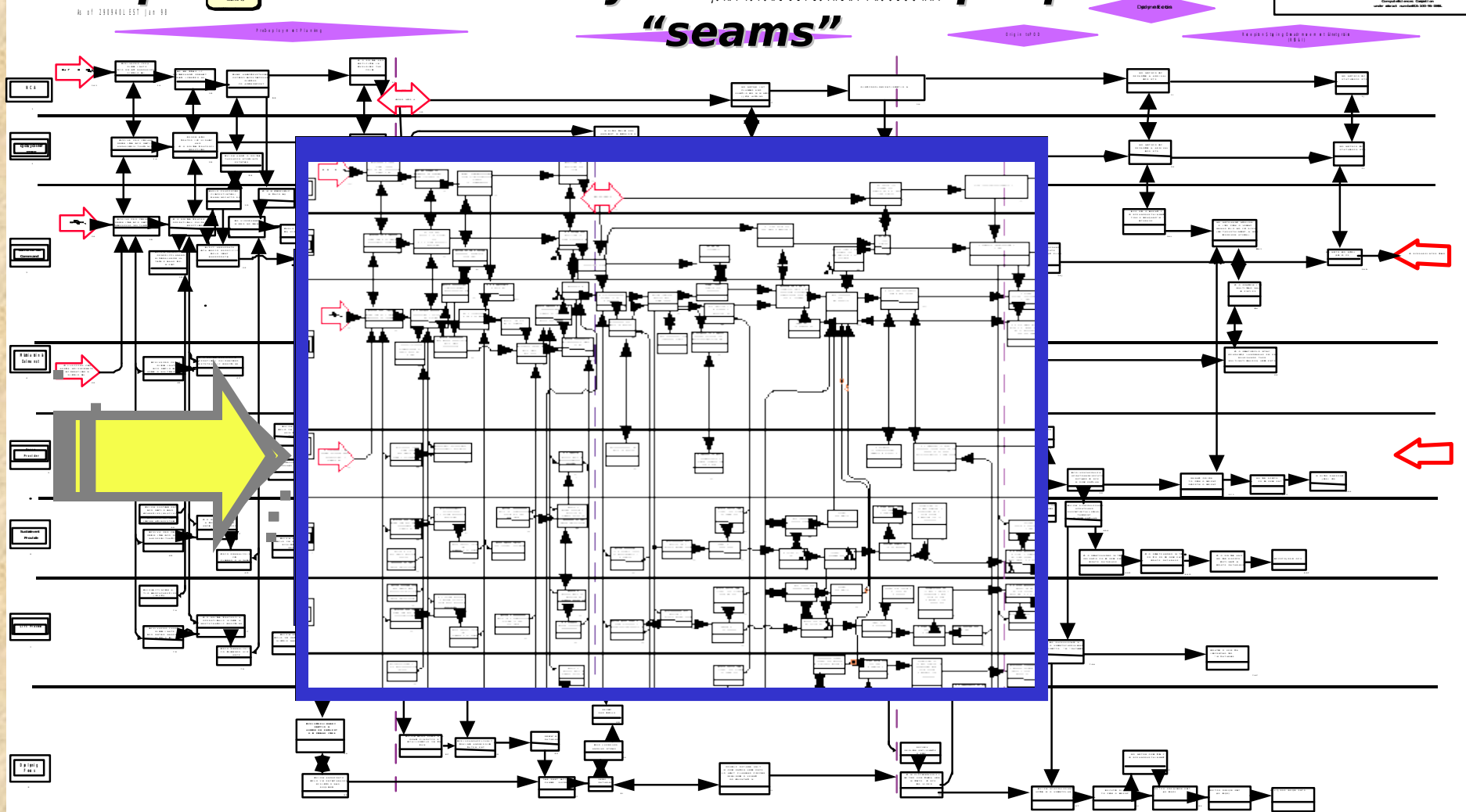
THE JOINT DEPLOYMENT PROCESS OVERVIEW



JOINT DEPLOYMENT PROCESS MAPPING

Required Activities & Systems = Multiple potential & real

"seams"



DEPLOYMENT PLAYERS

- Aerial Port Squadron/Mobility Flight
- Aeromedical Evacuation Liaison Team (AELT)
- Air Mobility Command (AMC)
- Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Group (A/DACG)
- Air Mobility Control Center (AMCC)
- Air Mobility Element (AME)
- Air Mobility Support Group (AMSG)
- Air Mobility Support Squadron (AMSS)
- Air Terminal Movement Control Team (ATMCT)
- Airlift Clearance Authority
- Airlift Coordination Cell (ALCC)
- Airlift Liaison Element (ALE)
- Airlift Unit Command Post (CP)
- Beach And Terminal Operations Company
- Beach Operations Group (BOG)
- Base Operations Support Group (BSOG)
- Combatant Commander/Staff
- Combat Control Team (CCT)
- Corps Movement Control Center (MCC)
- Department of Defense Agencies
- Deploying Unit
- Director of Mobility Forces (DIRMOBFOR)
- Division Transportation Office (DTO)
- Force Movement Control Center (FMCC)
- Headquarters And Service Company
- Host Nation Support
- Installation Deployment Officer (IDO)
- Installation Transportation Officer (ITO)
- Joint Mobility Control Group (JMCG)
- Joint Movement Center (JMC)
- Joint Transportation Board (JTB)
- Landing Support Company
- Landing Support Equipment Company
- Logistics Movement Control Center (LMCC)
- Marine Landing Support Battalion (LSH)
- **Deployment Players continued**

DEPLOYMENT PLAYERS

- Military Sealift Command (MSC)
- Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC)
- Mission Support Team (MST)
- MTMC Terminal Unit/Detachment/CS/CD Teams
- Movement Control Team (MCT)
- Movement Control Officer (MCO)
- Naval Control Of Shipping Organization (NCSORG)
- Navy Cargo Handling Force
- Navy Cargo Handling Battalion
- Navy Overseas Air Cargo Terminal (NOACT)
- Units
- Ocean Cargo Clearance Authority (OCCA)
- Port Operations Group (POG)
- Port Security
- Port Support Activity (PSA)
- Postal Operations Terminal
- Rail Liaison Element (RLE)
- Railhead Operations Group (ROG)
- Station Operations Support Group (SOSG)
- Strategic Mobility Officer (SMO)
- Tanker Airlift Control Center (TACC)
- Tanker Airlift Control Element (TALCE)
- Theater Army Movement Control Agency (TAMC)
- Theater Patient Movements Requirements Center
- Tanker Task Force
- Transportation Terminal Service CO (Breakbulk)
- Transportation Terminal Battalion
- Unit Movement Coordinator (UMC)
- Unit Movement Control Center (UMCC)
- Unit Movement Control Center
- US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)
- US Army Transportation Group (Composite)

Phases

THE JOINT DEPLOYMENT *PROCESS*

Pre-deployment Activities	Movement to & Activities at Port of Embarkation	Movement to Port of Debarkation	Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration
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Analyze Mission

Structure Forces

Refine Deployment Data

Prepare the Force

Schedule Movement

Assemble & Marshal Forces

Conduct POE Operations



Analyze Mission

Prep to Receive the Force

Conduct POD Ops

Confirm Deployment Data

Prepare the Force

Assemble & Marshal Forces

Onward Movement

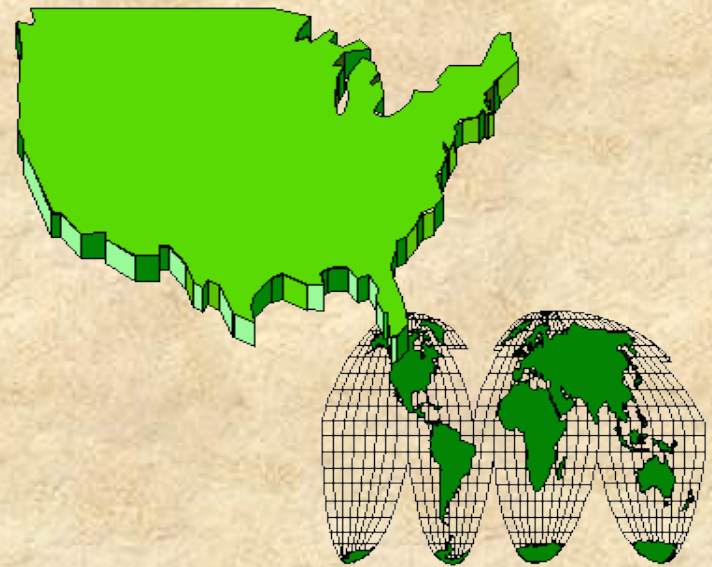
Conduct TAA Ops

Complete Force Integration

Sub - Phases

PHASE I - PRE-DEPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES

- **Pre-deployment Activities occur during Phase I of the deployment Process.**
- **During this phase, planning and preparation occur.**
- **Pre-deployment activities take place wherever units are tasked to deploy, and are not restricted to CONUS only.**
- **Five critical activities take place during this phase.**
 - **Analyze Mission**
 - **Structure Forces**
 - **Validate Deployment Data**
 - **Prepare the Force (Personnel, Equipment, and Supplies), and**
 - **Schedule Movement**



ANALYZE THE MISSION

SUMMARY OF CRISIS ACTION PLANNING PHASES					
PHASE I SITUATION DEVELOPMENT	PHASE II CRISIS ASSESSMENT	PHASE III COURSE OF ACTION DEVELOPMENT	PHASE IV COURSE OF ACTION SELECTION	PHASE V EXECUTION PLANNING	PHASE VI EXECUTION
EVENT					
EVENT OCCURS WITH POSSIBLE NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS	CINC'S REPORT/ ASSESSMENT RECEIVED	CJCS SENDS WARNING ORDER	CJCS PRESENTS REFINED AND PRIORITIZED COA'S TO NCA	CINC RECEIVES ALERT ORDER OR PLANNING ORDER	NCA DECIDE TO EXECUTE OPOD
ACTION					
MONITOR WC SITUATION	INCREASE AWARENESS	DEVELOP COA'S	CJCS ADVICE TO NCA	CINC DEVELOPS OPOD	CJCS SENDS EXECUTE ORDER BY AUTHORITY OF SECDEF
RECOGNIZE PHASE I	INCREASE REPORTING	CINC ASSIGNS TASKS TO SUBORDINATES BY EVALUATION REQUEST MESSAGE	CJCS MAY SEND PLANNING ORDER TO BEGIN EXECUTION PLANNING BEFORE SELECTION OF COA BY NCA	REFINE TPFDD	CINC EXECUTES OPOD
SUBMIT C-ASSESSMENT	INCREASE REPORTING	CINC REVIEWS EVALUATION RESPONSE MESSAGE		FORCE PREPARATION	JPEC REPORTS EXECUTION STATUS
	NCA-CJCS EVALUATION	CREATE / MODIFY TPFDD			BEGIN REDEPLOYMENT PLANNING
		USTRANSCOM PREPARES DEPLOYMENT ESTIMATES			
		EVALUATE COA'S			

Military Operations Begin

- **Military operations begin with an event which may require the deployment of forces.**
- **There are four tasks associated with analyzing the mission:**
 - **Receive Initial Notification**
 - **Conduct Initial Mission Analysis**
 - **Receive Warning Order, and**
 - **Receive TPFDD Guidance**

RECEIVE INITIAL NOTIFICATION



- **Units receive informal notification of impending operations via any communications means.**
- **Well established joint and Service communications facilitate the rapid notification of subordinate units.**

CONDUCT INITIAL MISSION ANALYSIS



- **Based on early information acquired, planners assess potential scenario developments, mission requirements, and courses of action.**
- **Two important steps during this activity are:**
 - **Evaluate deployed location requirements, capabilities, and available War Reserve Materiel (WRM).**
 - **Review installation capabilities and support requirements at deploying location.**

EVALUATE DEPLOYED LOCATION REQUIREMENTS, CAPABILITIES, AND AVAILABLE WAR RESERVE MATERIEL (WRM)



- **Planners collect data on:**
 - **terrain**
 - **weather**
 - **infrastructure**
 - **prepositioned equipment and supplies.**

REVIEW INSTALLATION CAPABILITIES AND SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS



- **Deploying installations assess**
 - **operational tempo**
 - **movement requirements**
 - **facilities**
 - **equipment**
 - **deploying force** support requirements.

RECEIVE WARNING ORDER

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- **Formal notification is received which directs deployment planning and preparation.**
- **The CJCS publishes Warning Orders, Planning Orders, Deployment Orders, and other guidance to the CINCs and Services that directs effective and timely actions.**

RECEIVE TPFDD GUIDANCE



- **Supported CINC tailors the basic Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) Letter of Instruction (LOI) as necessary.**
- **Force providers add guidance to subordinate headquarters as necessary.**
- **A well prepared TPFDD LOI provides the necessary guidance for effective and efficient TPFDD development.**

JOINT TPFDD LETTER OF INSTRUCTION (LOI)

- The TPFDD LOI provides TPFDD procedures
- Applies to all, throughout the JPEC

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION.

A. Purpose. This Letter of Instruction (LOI) directs the single process and standard procedures to be used in developing and executing Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) during crisis operations and exercises. Procedures used to develop TPFDDs for deliberate plans, as directed by the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), are published separately by supported commanders. These directives apply to supported and supporting commanders and agencies throughout the Joint Planning and Execution Community (JPEC) during both deployment and redeployment operations.

B. Definitions. See Glossary in CJCSM 3122.02, Crisis Action Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data Development and Deployment Execution, 9 December, 1994.

C. Responsibilities

1. Joint Staff

a. The Joint Staff J3 is responsible to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the overall management and administration of crisis action planning and execution. The Joint Staff J33-CSOD is responsible for the maintenance, update and implementation of this LOI supporting crisis planning and execution and joint exercises. J33-CSOD incorporates procedures directed in this LOI in Joint Staff Publications during routine publication updates.

b. J33-CSOD posts this LOI on the Joint Staff Global Command and Control System (GCCS) News Server. Commanders forward proposed changes to this document to J33-CSOD in the Joint Staff GCCS Newsgroup "gccs.jopes.fm".

2. Supported Commander

a. The supported commander, designated by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is responsible for establishing internal procedures to implement this LOI. The supported commander establishes supplemental instructions to this LOI when required to support specific theater requirements (i/e, differing diplomatic clearance processing requirements between theaters). CINCPAC-specific instructions are published separately and posted on the supported commander's homepage along with this JOINT TPFDD LOI.

b. The supported CINCPAC may direct a Joint Task Force (JTF/CJTF) commander to assume the missions and functions of the "supported commander" (as defined in this LOI) to develop and execute TPFDDs for JTF-specific areas of operations. In those cases, the JTF commander and JTF components provide personnel and equipment to perform supported commander and supported command component TPFDD functions outlined in this LOI. However, the JTF/CJTF commander validates TPFDD requirements to the supported CINCPAC who incorporates JTF/CJTF TPFDD validation requirements with other theater

TPFDD LOI ELEMENTS

- The LOI furnishes guidance about
 - Priorities
 - Apportionment of airlift
 - Logistics planning factors
 - POEs and PODs for forces and channels of resupply
 - Instructions on the use of ULNs and FMIDs



List of ULNs in UPLAN to be used													
ULN	Unit Name & UTC or Force Description	UTC	ULC	FIC	SVC	PRVG	COMP	PAX	STONS	M/S	LAD	SSF	PIF
RAAD	HQSVN BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	1	M	2	A	3	0.0	SC	C302	V
RABD	HMH-461	M01461	3PLAA	SQ	8	M	2	A	40	0.0	SC	C302	V
RADD	MALS-26	M01074	SLKEP	PER	8	M	2	A	1	0.0	SC	C302	V
RAED	MALS-26	M01074	SLKEP	PER	8	M	2	A	7	0.0	SC	C302	V
RAGD	HQSVN BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	1	M	2	A	6	0.0	SC	C302	V
RRAD	HQSVN BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	1	M	2	A	7	0.0	SC	C302	V
RCAAD	HQSVN BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	1	M	2	A	13	0.0	SC	C302	V
RCABDAU	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WBGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	132.4	SE	C302	B
RCABDBO	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WBGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	29.3	SE	C302	B
RCABDDC	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WBGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	8.8	SE	C302	B
RCABDEO	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WBGA	BN	1	M	2	A	6	0.0	SC	C300	V
RCABDEO	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WBGA	BN	1	M	2	A	40	0.0	SC	C302	V
RCACD	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WBGA	PLT	8	M	2	A	0	56.3	SE	C302	B
RCACDAU	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WBGA	PLT	1	M	2	A	11	0.0	SC	C302	V
RCACDAU	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	DET	1	M	2	A	3	0.0	SC	C302	V
RCAD	HQSVN BN 2D FSSG	M21310	OGVAA	CO	8	M	2	A	16	0.0	SC	C302	V
RDA1D	8TH MT BN 2D FSSG	M27010	299BB	8	M	2	A	1	0.0	SE	C302	B	N
RDA2D	HQSVN BN 2D FSSG	M27101	299BB	8	M	2	A	5	0.0	SE	C302	A	
RDA3D	2D LDO SPT BN 2D FSSG	M27150	299BB	8	M	2	A	3	0.0	SE	C302	M	
RDAADAU	H&S BN 2ND FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	235.4	SE	C302	A
		M27101	9VCAA	BN	8	M	2	A	47	0.0	SC	C302	V
		M27101	9VCAA	BN	8	M	2	A	3	0.0	SC	C302	V
		M21310	4WBGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	703.0	SE	C302	B
		M21310	4WBGA	BN	8	M	2	A	42	0.0	SC	C302	V
		M27121	HVGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	69.5	SE	C302	A
		M27121	HVGA	BN	8	M	2	A	30	0.0	SC	C302	V
		M27010	UVJGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	907.5	SE	C302	B
		M27010	UVJGA	BN	8	M	2	A	80	0.0	SC	C302	V
		M12020	FWCAA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	21.4	SE	C302	B
		M12020	FWCAA	BN	8	M	2	A	22	0.0	SC	C302	V

STRUCTURE FORCES



- **Identify all forces required to meet the mission.**
- **Force structuring includes**
 - **establishing the command structure**
 - **and tasking assigned forces.**
- **There are three significant tasks:**
 - **Source, tailor, and prioritize force structure**
 - **Develop deployment data**
 - **Establish Command Relationships.**

SOURCE, TAILOR, AND PRIORITIZE FORCE STRUCTURE



- **Deploying units are sourced and task organized to meet mission requirements.**
- **Forces requirement tailored to meet specific needs and unit capabilities.**
- **CINC, JTF, and components prioritize force flow within the overall structure based on operational needs and strategic lift limitations.**

DEVELOP DEPLOYMENT DATA

Identify the
Total
Movement
Requirements



- **Deploying units provide passenger and equipment lists for TPFDD refinement.**

FORCE PLANNING



- Force planning is the process of identifying the types of forces, locations of forces, and movement of forces required to achieve our National Security Objectives.
- The TPFDD provides this information to the JPEC

ESTABLISH COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

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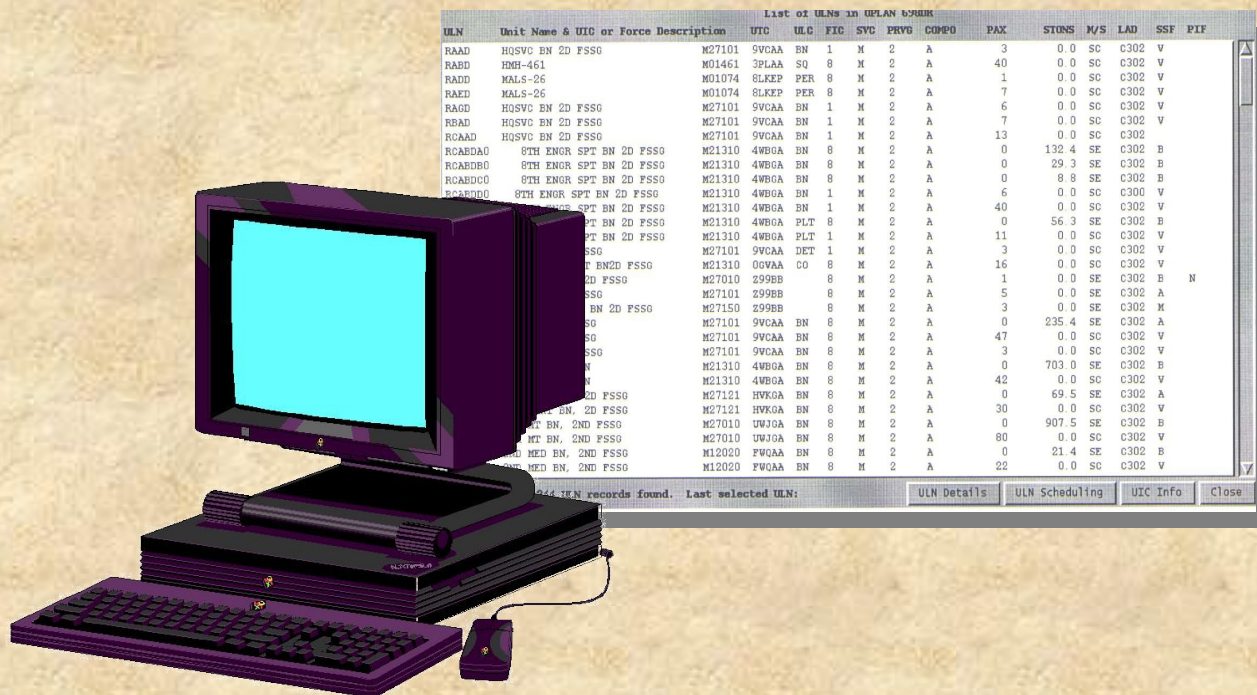
USTRANSCOM WILL PROVIDE PRELIMINARY DEPLOYMENT ESTIMATES AND FORCE CLOSURE PROFILES TO THE SUPPORTED CINC UPON REQUEST.//

1. THE SITUATION IN THE AOR IS EXTREMELY...

22. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS. USCINCCENT IS THE SUPPORTED COMMANDER. USCINACOM, USCINCPAC, ... ARE SUPPORTING COMMANDERS. NSA, DMA, DISA, AND DIA ARE SUPPORTING AGENCIES. THE NCA-APPROVED COMMAND RELATIONSHIP WILL BE DETAILED IN SUBSEQUENT MESSAGES.//

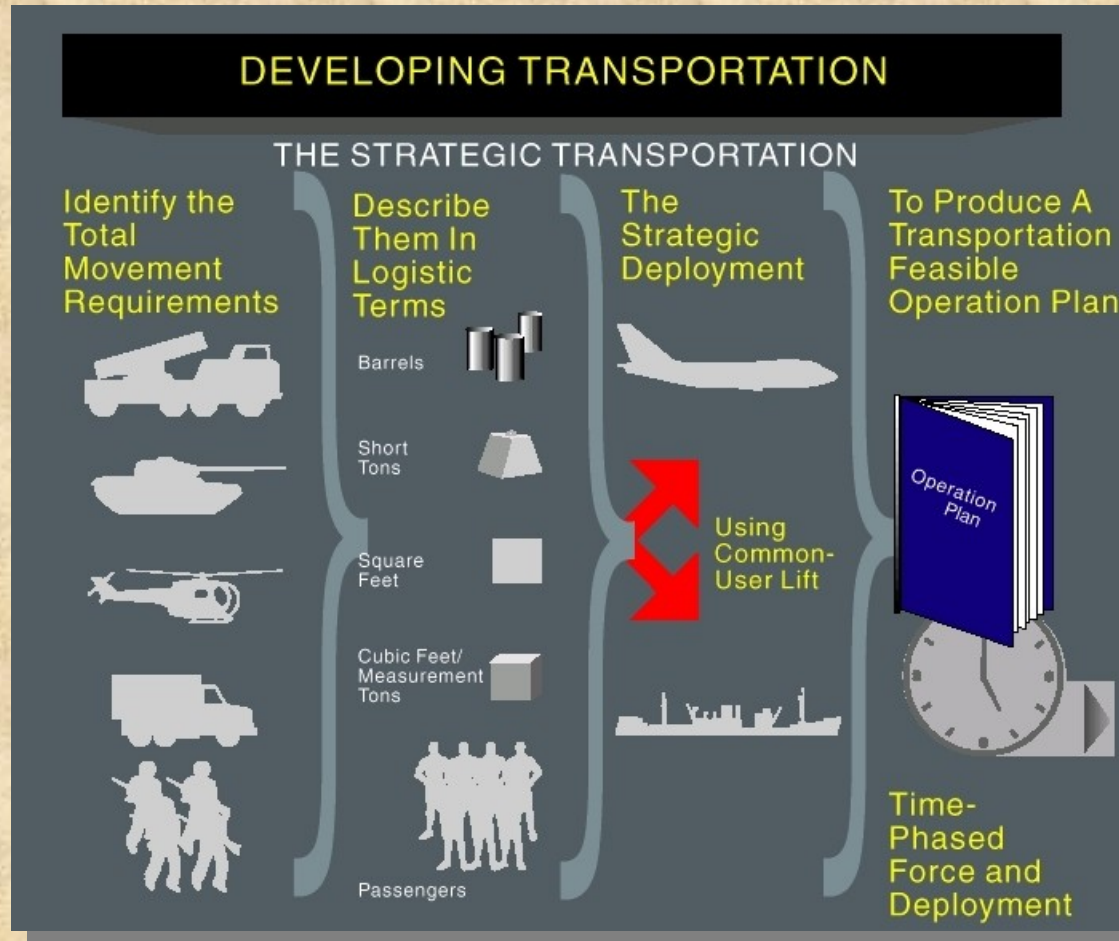
- **The Joint Staff confirms command relationships, by message.**

DEFINITION



- TPFDD is the computer-supported database of an OPLAN or OPORD.
- Lists the forces, deployment locations, and movement requirements
- TPFDD procedures are described in CJCSM 3122.02

PURPOSE



- Allows planners to quickly and easily add, delete or modify force requirements, tasked units, locations and timing data.
- The data can be arrayed, sorted, and displayed to allow for meaningful analysis.

INITIAL REQUIREMENT DEVELOPMENT



Identify the Total Movement Requirements



Describe Them In Logistic Terms

Barrels



Short Tons



Square Feet



Cubic Feet/ Measurement Tons



Passengers



List of ULNs in UPLAN 6500R													
ULN	Unit Name & UIC or Force Description	UTC	ULC	FIC	SVC	PRVG	COMPO	PAX	STONS	M/S	LAD	SSF	PIF
RAAD	HQSVG BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	1	M	2	A	3	0.0	SC	C302	V
RABD	HMH-461	M01461	3PLAA	SQ	8	M	2	A	40	0.0	SC	C302	V
RADD	MALS-26	M01074	SLKEP	PER	8	M	2	A	1	0.0	SC	C302	V
RAED	MALS-26	M01074	SLKEP	PER	8	M	2	A	1	0.0	SC	C302	V
RAGD	HQSVG BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	1	M	2	A	6	0.0	SC	C302	V
RHAD	HQSVG BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	1	M	2	A	7	0.0	SC	C302	V
RQAD	HQSVG BN 2D FSSG	M27101	9VCAA	BN	1	M	2	A	13	0.0	SC	C302	V
RCABD00	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WEGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	132.4	SE	C302	B
RCABD00	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WEGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	29.3	SE	C302	B
RCABD00	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WEGA	BN	8	M	2	A	0	8.8	SE	C302	B
RCABD00	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WEGA	BN	1	M	2	A	6	0.0	SC	C300	V
RCABD00	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WEGA	BN	1	M	2	A	40	0.0	SC	C302	V
RCABD00	8TH ENGR SPT BN 2D FSSG	M21310	4WEGA	PLT	8	M	2	A	0	56.3	SE	C302	B
M21310	4WEGA PLT	1	M	2	A	11	0.0	SC	C302	V			
M27101	9VCAA DET	1	M	2	A	3	0.0	SC	C302	V			
M21310	06VAA CO	8	M	2	A	16	0.0	SC	C302	V			
M27010	299EB	8	M	2	A	1	0.0	SE	C302	B			
M27101	299EB	8	M	2	A	5	0.0	SE	C302	A			
M27150	299EB	8	M	2	A	3	0.0	SE	C302	M			
M27101	9VCAA BN	8	M	2	A	0	235.4	SE	C302	A			
M27101	9VCAA BN	8	M	2	A	47	0.0	SC	C302	V			
M27101	9VCAA BN	8	M	2	A	3	0.0	SC	C302	V			
M21310	4WEGA BN	8	M	2	A	0	703.0	SE	C302	B			
M21310	4WEGA BN	8	M	2	A	42	0.0	SC	C302	V			
M27121	HVKGA BN	8	M	2	A	0	69.5	SE	C302	A			
M27121	HVKGA BN	8	M	2	A	30	0.0	SC	C302	V			
M27010	UWJGA BN	8	M	2	A	0	907.5	SE	C302	B			
M27010	UWJGA BN	8	M	2	A	80	0.0	SC	C302	V			
M12020	FWCAA BN	8	M	2	A	0	21.4	SE	C302	B			
M12020	FWCAA BN	8	M	2	A	22	0.0	SC	C302	V			

Last selected ULN: ULN Details ULN Scheduling UIC Info Close

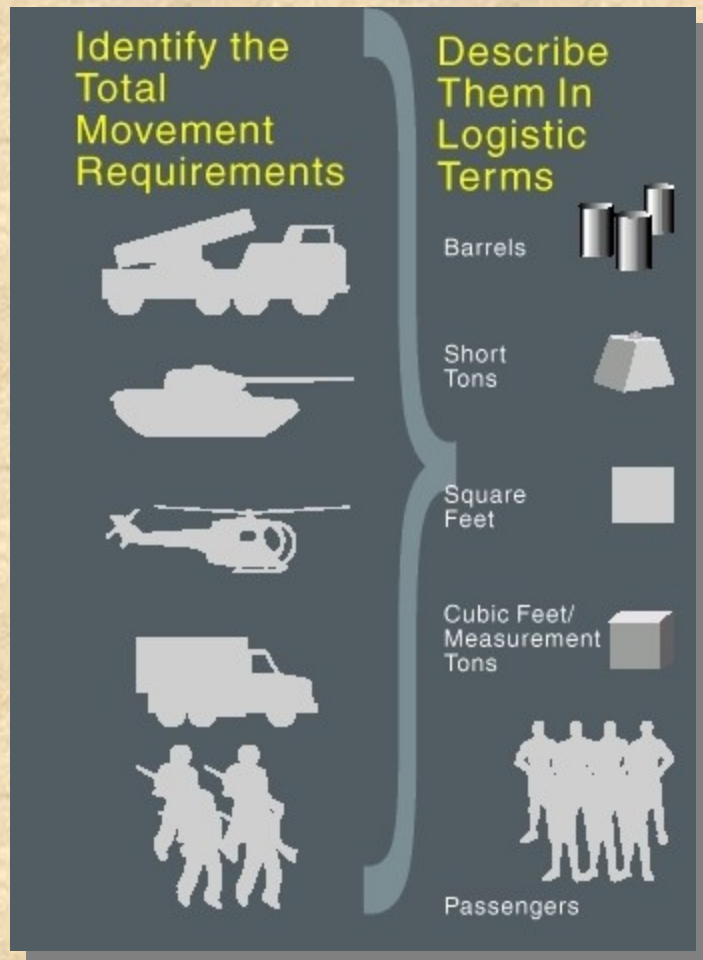
- The supported commander determines the forces required to support each COA developed in Phase III of CAP
- Components of the supported commander, translate these requirements into force records in the TPFDD

VALIDATE DEPLOYMENT DATA



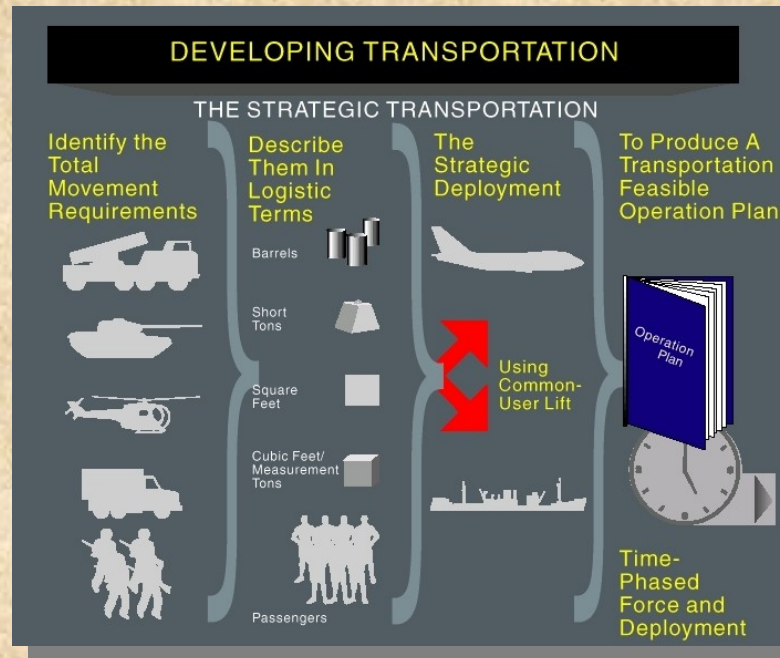
- **Unit readiness, movement dates, passengers, and cargo details must be confirmed with the unit before validation**
- **Two important parts of TPFDD validation are:**
 - **Refine and submit deployment data**
 - **Receive the Supported CINC approved TPFDD.**

REFINE AND SUBMIT DEPLOYMENT DATA



- The TPFDD translates operational requirements into logistics terms (i.e., how much, when, and where) in order to deploy, prioritize, and schedule the flow of the force into the Theater.
- Force structure must be described in terms of deployment data to facilitate logistics planning, movement, and sustainment.
- Quantify
 - PAX
 - Cargo

RECEIVE SUPPORTED CINC APPROVED TPFDD



- **Supported CINC receives component Services' force requirement/deployment data and merges these data into its TPFDD.**
- **Supported CINC then reviews, analyzes, and re-prioritizes flow as necessary and sends the end product to USTRANSCOM for a transportation feasibility review.**
- **The completed review is returned to the Supported CINC for resolution of transportation conflicts.**
- **The end result of this process is the Supported CINC approved TPFDD.**
- **Deploying units prepare for movement based on this TPFDD**

The Process.....

Scheduling and Execution

Project Code

Schedule Status Flag

Schedule Status Flag

Supported CINC validates to TRANSCOM

Schedule Status Flag

PMZF101PP30

Mission Number

TRANSCOM validates to one of its components

Global Transportation Network (GTN)

Schedule lift

Unit Load Plans

Air Mobility Command
Tanker Airlift Control Center (TACC)

POINT: Decisions Visible Continuously to All Involved

Scheduling and Execution

Project Code

When the process isn't following

12 of 457 (2%) mission numbers in JOPES

STEP 1

PMZF101PP3

Mission Number

4

Missions before Validation

Global Transportation Network (GTN)

Schedule lift

...No Intransit Visibility (ITV) of ULNs

Command Control Center (C)

Schedule Status Flag

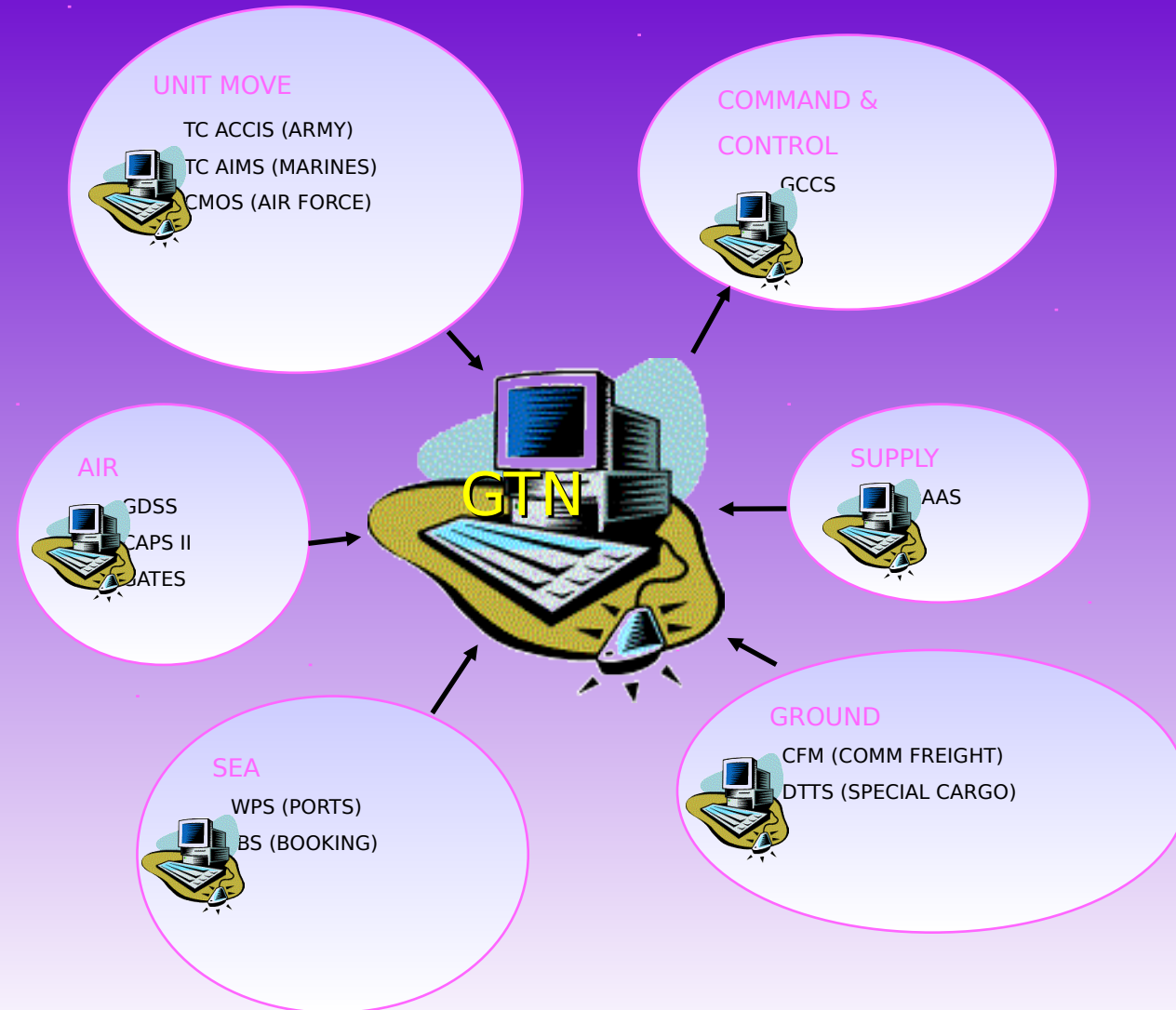
Supported CINC validates to TRANSCOM

Schedule Status Flag

TRANSCOM validates to one of its components

GTN

INFORMATION SYSTEM INTERFACES



PREPARE THE FORCE (PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES)

- **Preparing the force involves five sub-tasks:**
 - **Activate deployment C2 and support organization**
 - **Identify containers, flat racks, MHE, CHE, pallets, and local transportation requirements**
 - **Identify and resolve shortfalls and limitations**
 - **Conduct movement coordination and support meetings, and**
 - **Develop initial load and stow plans.**
- **Planned requirements (represented by the TPFDD) are communicated to tasked units which take actions to prepare and organize the actual people, supplies and equipment for movement.**
- **This process also includes getting support organizations prepared to conduct deployment operations.**



ACTIVATE DEPLOYMENT C2 AND SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS



- **Task organize to support requirements for movement control elements.**
- **Examples:**
 - **Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Groups (A/DACGs)**
 - **Movement Control Centers (MCCs)**
 - **Port Operations Groups (POGs)**
 - **Tanker Airlift Control Elements (TALCEs)**

IDENTIFY CONTAINERS, FLAT RACKS, MHE, CHE, PALLETS, AND LOCAL TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS



- **Supporting activities receive container/463L pallet requirements from deploying units.**
- **Supporting activities**
 - **assess capability**
 - **determine aggregate material handling equipment requirements**
 - **move containers and pallets from storage sites to unit areas.**

IDENTIFY AND RESOLVE SHORTFALLS/LIMITATIONS



- Units identify personnel and equipment shortfalls against authorizations or mission requirements.
- Force providers take necessary actions to resolve.

CONDUCT MOVEMENT COORDINATION AND SUPPORT MEETING



- **Commands at all levels review planning/execution status and assign tasks to resolve support issues**

DEVELOP INITIAL LOAD/STOW PLANS



- Based on anticipated types of lift, units develop initial load and stow plans.

SCHEDULE MOVEMENT



Model	Protected	O/H
M1029	18	33
M1030	44	84
M1032	20	12
M1033	12	46
M1035	15	22
M1036	6	1
M1038	65	3
M1040	14	14
M1041	70	70
M1042	25	25
M1043	1	1
M1044	1	1
M1045	12	12
M1046	79	79
M1047	3	3

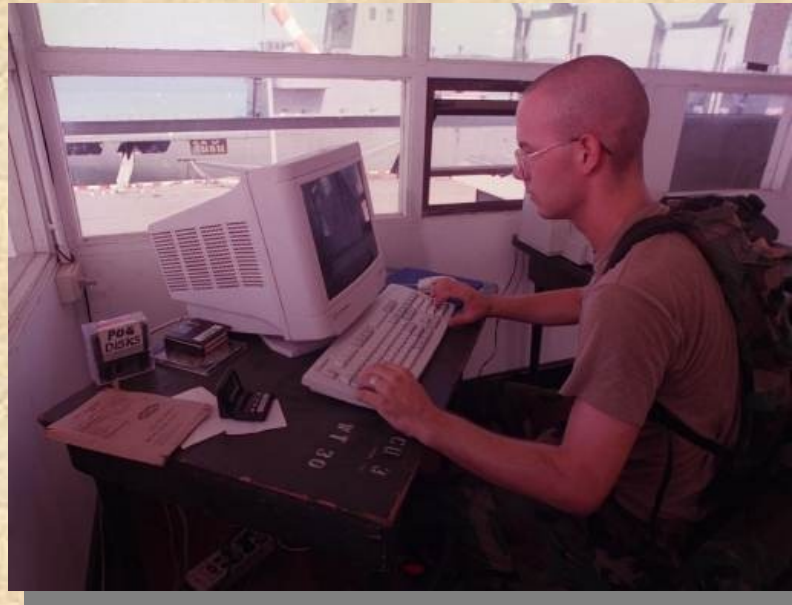
- Movement scheduling is an iterative process.
- Conducted at every level of command in order to get the right people, supplies, and equipment to the right place at the right time.
- Scheduling movement includes the following tasks:
 - Receive the strategic movement schedule
 - Receive MTMC port calls
 - Assess the lift schedule
 - Build and publish schedule of events.

RECEIVE STRATEGIC MOVEMENT SCHEDULE



- Strategic lift assets are scheduled and registered in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) to move validated TPFDD requirements.
- Movement schedules are used by supporting commands to plan, coordinate, and execute movement.

RECEIVE MTMC PORT CALL



- As strategic sealift schedules are being developed, units/installations receive Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Area Command call forward messages directing movement to sea ports of embarkation in designated windows.
- For United States Navy (USN)/ US Marine Corps (USMC) amphibious operations, MTMC port calls do not apply.

ASSESS LIFT SCHEDULE



- **Commands assess ability to meet strategic lift schedules.**
- **Allocation of unit line numbers (ULNs) to carriers is accomplished in JOPES.**
- **ULN lift shortfalls and available lift are identified to the Transportation Component Commands.**

BUILD AND PUBLISH SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



- **Movement instructions are published in accordance with JOPES carrier schedules and priority of force movement.**
- **While schedules are being prepared, it is important to confirm movement clearances**

CONFIRM MOVEMENT CLEARANCES



- **Movement control elements confirm movement clearances with host nation, state, and other governmental agencies.**
- **Two common types of movement clearances are:**
 - **Diplomatic clearances**
 - **Hazardous material (HAZMAT) transportation clearance.**

SUMMARY



- **Phase I of the deployment process encompasses predeployment activities.**
- **Planning and preparation occur during this phase.**
- **Pre-deployment activities take place wherever units are tasked to deploy, and are not solely restricted to CONUS locations.**
- **Five critical activities take place during this phase.**
 - **Analyze Mission**
 - **Structure Forces**
 - **Validate Deployment Data**
 - **Prepare the Force, and**
 - **Schedule Movement**

Phases

THE JOINT DEPLOYMENT *PROCESS*



Sub - Phases

JOINT DEPLOYMENT PROCESS PHASE 2



**Phase 2 is made up of 2 sub-phases
and their individual tasks:**

Assemble and Marshal Forces

Conduct POE Operations

ASSEMBLE AND MARSHAL FORCES



The following are the tasks of Assemble and Marshal Forces:

- **Assemble personnel and cargo -**
- **Conduct unit inspection, load equipment and process documentation -**
- **Sequence Loads -**

ASSEMBLE AND MARSHAL FORCES



Assemble and Marshal Forces continued:

- Establish support organizations at POE -
 - Arrival/Departure Airlift Control Group (A/DACG)
 - Air Terminal Movement Control Team (ATMCT)
 - Port Operations Group (POG)
 - Port Support Activity (PSA)
 - Movement Control Center (MCC)
 - Tanker Airlift Control Element (TALCE)

MOVE TO POE



- **Move to the POE**
 - **Conduct Movement Control Operations**

CONDUCT POE OPERATIONS



Conduct POE Operations:

- Arrive and report status -
- Assemble and sequence loads -
- Conduct POE inspections and complete final passenger/cargo documentation -
- Load lift and report status -
- Submit departure reports

TC-AIMS II MIGRATION TO A SINGLE SYSTEM FOR DEFENSE

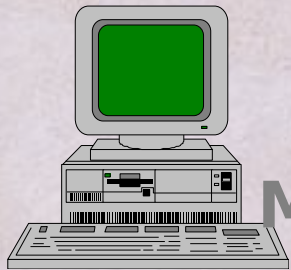
Service Legacy Systems

USAF's



CMOS

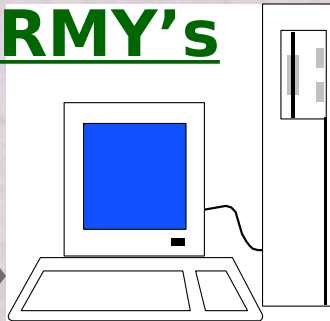
USMC's



TC-AIMS
MDSS II

Traffic
Management

ARMY's

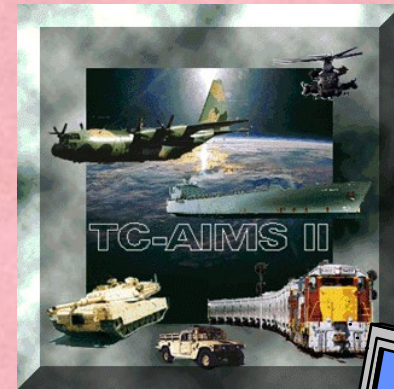


TC-ACCIS
DAMMS

Unit
Move

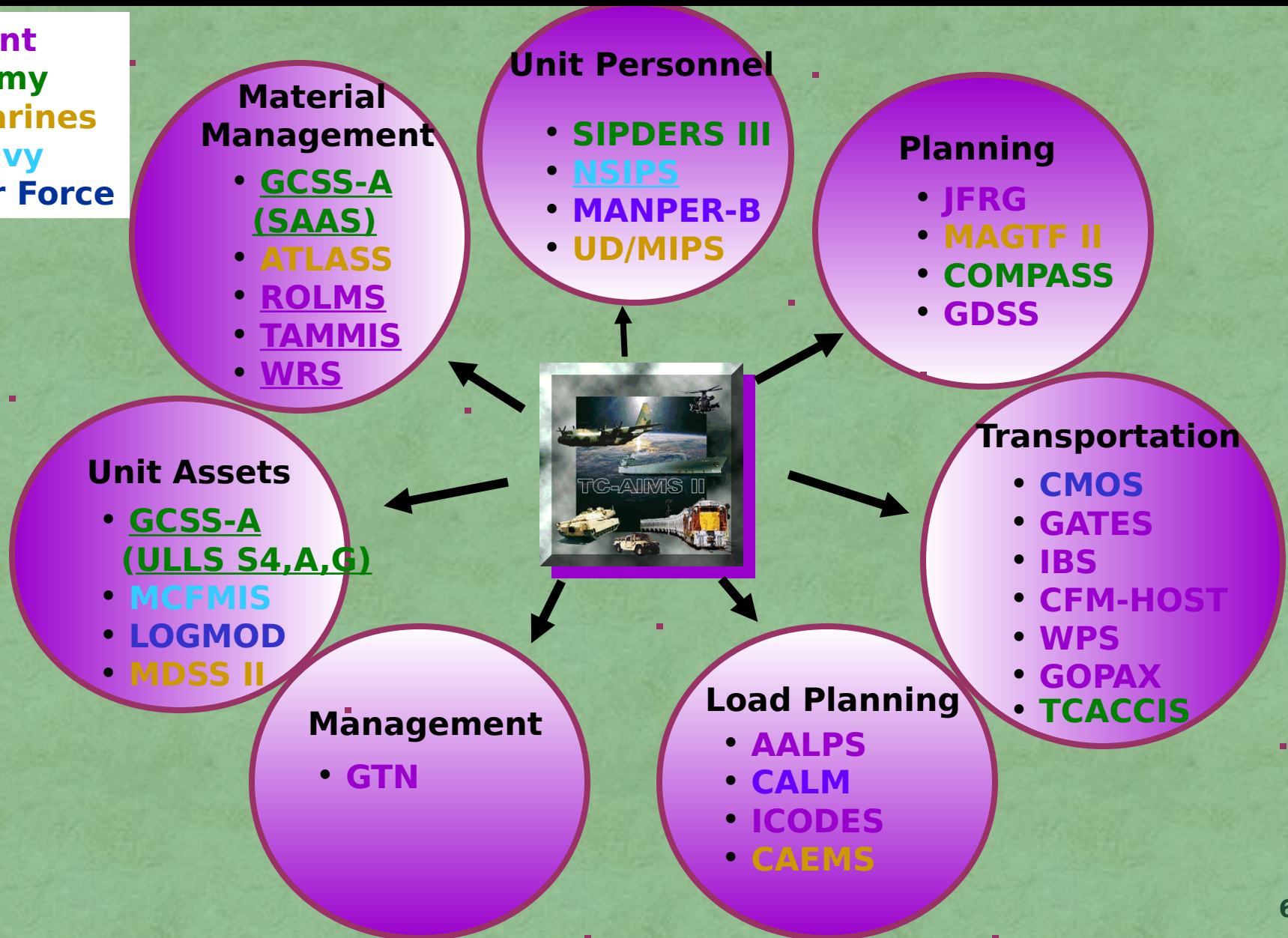
Migration

Joint Solution



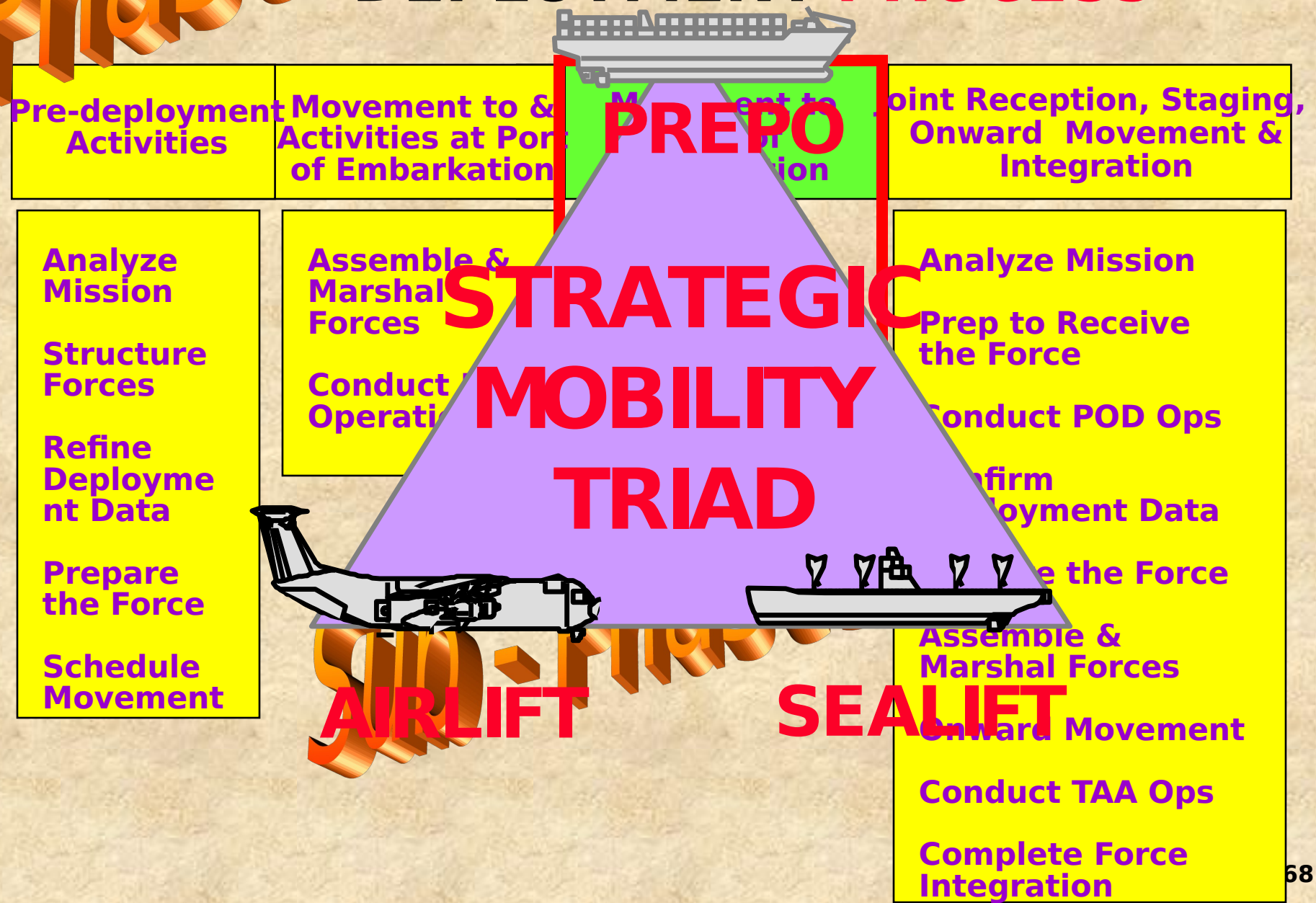
TC-AIMS II UNIT MOVE INTERFACES

Joint
Army
Marines
Navy
Air Force



Phases

THE JOINT DEPLOYMENT *PROCESS*



ASHORE PREPOSITIONING



- **Includes War Reserve Materiel (WRM) and Unit Equipment Sets**
- **Along with Afloat Pre-Positioning, accelerates deployment by reducing closure time of combat and combat support forces needed in early stages of a crisis**
- **Substantially reduces wartime demands on the Defense Transportation System (DTS)**

AFLOAT PREPOSITIONING

Marine Corps (13)



Army (12)



Air Force (3)



**Navy (1),
Defense Logistics
Agency (3)**



SEALIFT FORCE STRUCTURE

Military Sealift Command (MSC)



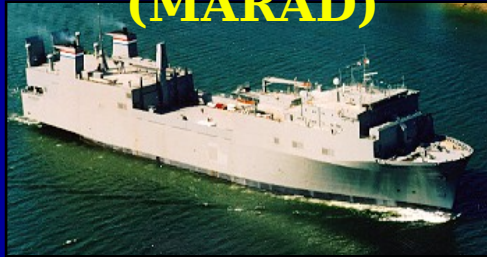
**8 Fast Sealift Ships
(FSS)**



11 LMSR *

***Final delivery in
FY01 - 1st LMSR
entered the
surge fleet in
May 98**

Maritime Administration (MARAD)



31 RRF RO/RO



53 Other RRF

- Breakbulk (29)
- Tanker (8)
- TACS (9)
- Lash (4)
- Sea Barge (3)

Commercial**



- US Flag (194)
- Effective US Control (EUSC) (166)
- Foreign Built

**** 83 voyages
chartered in
FY97**

AIR MOBILITY FORCE STRUCTURE



104 C-5



32 C-17



436 KC-135



**139 C-
141**



**54 KC-
10**



**368 C-
130**

**10 C-9
Civil Reserve Air**



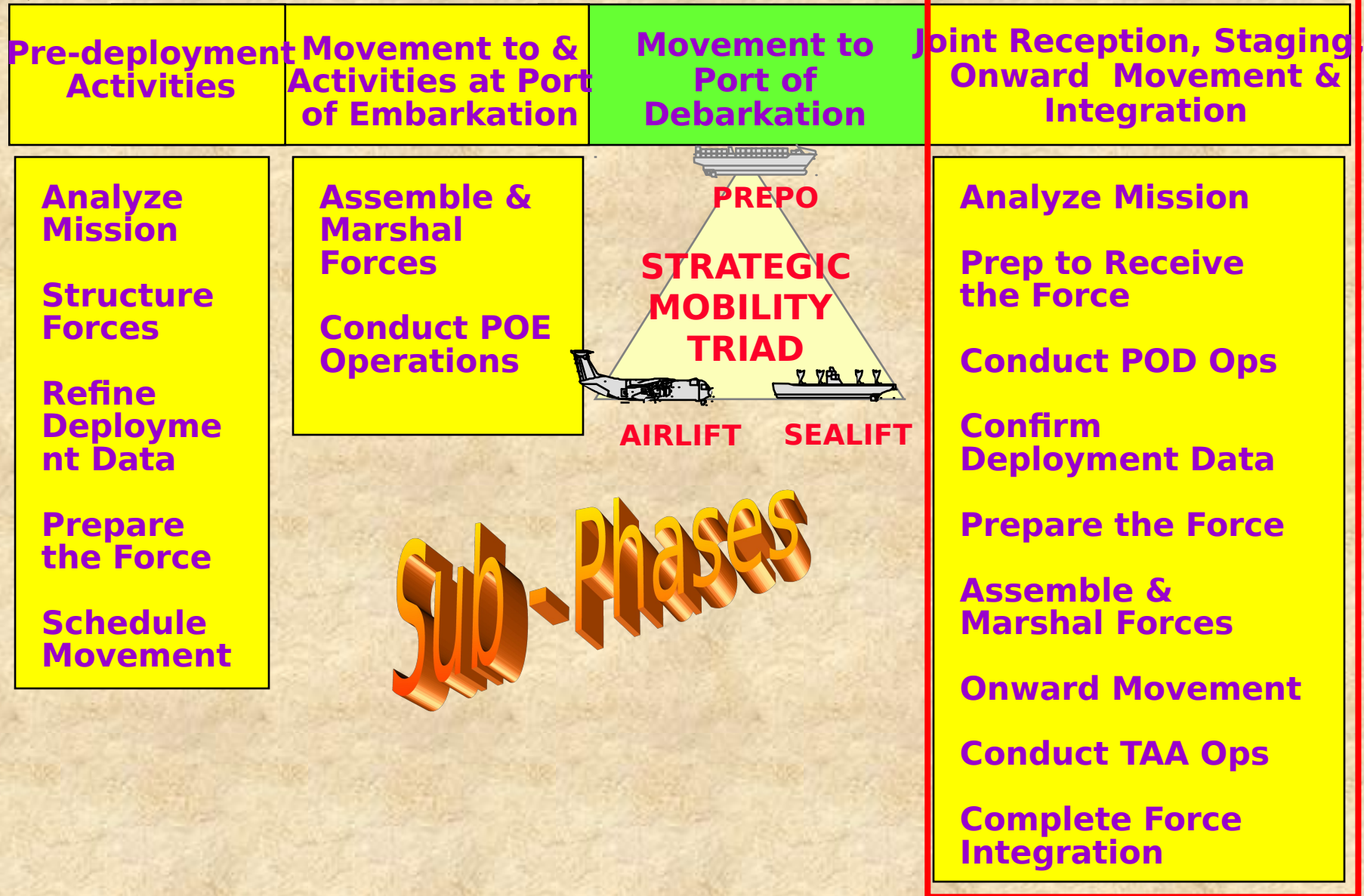
Fleet
- PAX
- Cargo
- Aeromed



* Includes AMC and AMC-gained aircraft (excludes training, depot, and theater)

Phases

THE JOINT DEPLOYMENT *PROCESS*



Sub-Phases

JOINT RECEPTION, STAGING, ONWARD MOVEMENT, AND INTEGRATION (IRSOI)



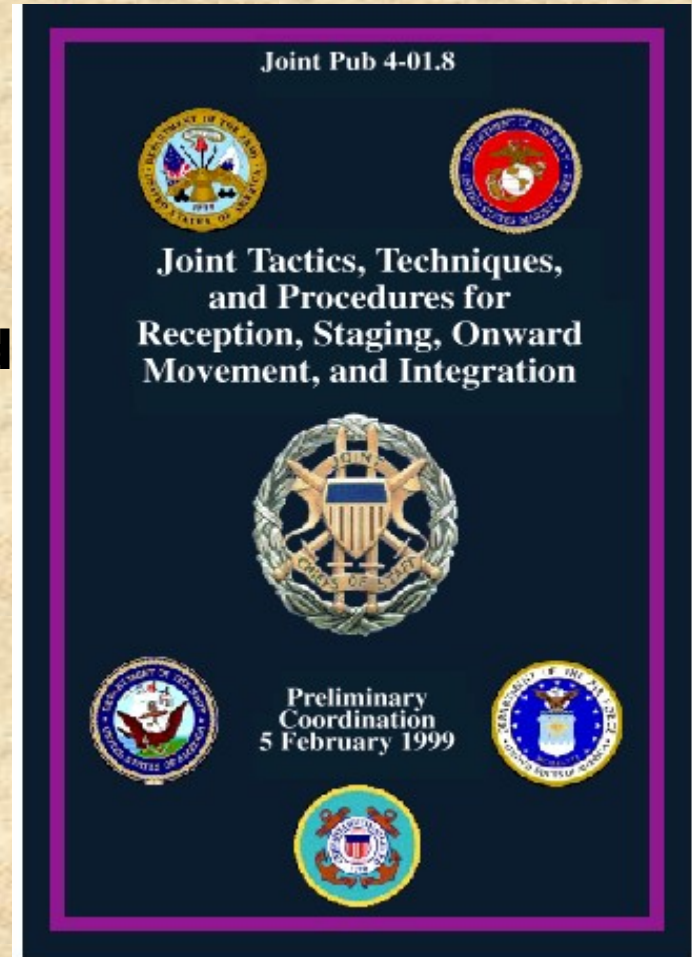
JRSOI OVERVIEW

Phases of Deployment Review

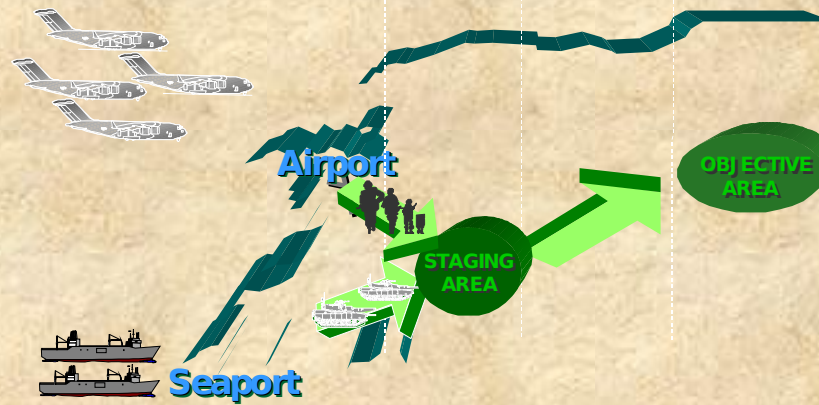
- **Predeployment Activities**
- **Movement to and Activities at POE**
- **Movement to POD**
- **Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)**

• **JRSOI, the final phase of deployment, begins with reception at theater PODs**

- **Forces**
- **Equipment**
- **Materiel**



JRSOI PROCESS



- Reception operations include all those functions required to receive and clear unit personnel, equipment, and materiel through the port of debarkation (POD).
- Staging assembles, temporarily holds, and organizes arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel into units and forces, and prepares them for onward movement and tactical operations.
- Onward Movement is the process of moving units and accompanying materiel from reception facilities, marshaling areas, and staging areas to tactical assembly/operational areas or other theater destinations.

KEY JRSOI PLAYERS

- Deploying unit(s)
- Supported CINC
- Support organizations
 - Services
 - Supporting CINCs
 - Enabling units
- Host nation/allies
- Combatant commander
- Joint task force
- Service components



Deploying unit



Supported CINC



Service or JTF



Supporting CINC

DEPLOYING UNIT COMMANDER JRSOI RESPONSIBILITIES

- **Provide robust advance parties**
- **Unite forces with organic/PREPO equipment**
- **Regenerate combat power**
- **Report combat readiness statuses**
- **Integrate into theater C4I and log networks**



HOST NATION JRSOI CONSIDERATIONS

- **Basing rights**
- **Transit authority (land, sea, air)**
- **Border/diplomatic clearances**
- **POD services**
- **Life/logistics support**
- **Medical facilities and services**
- **Construction and engineering**
- **Transportation conveyances/infrastructure**
- **Labor force**



COMBATANT COMMANDER JRSOI RESPONSIBILITIES

- Establish theater C4I
- Develop and operate LOCs
- Secure LOCs and provide force protection
- Provide logistics and life support
- Establish host nation agreements
- Coord with USTRANSCOM for strategic lift
- Coord issue of pre-positioned materiel
- Establish readiness and integration criteria
- Integrate deploying forces into theater



JRSOI PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- **Locations and capabilities of PODs**
- **Environment (desert, tropical, etc.)**
- **Threat**
- **Time/distance between arrival of forces
and commencement of operations**
- **Life/logistics support needs and providers**
- **NOTE: JRSOI planning considerations affect:**
 - **Ship loading during deployment--admin loading, combat loading, or unit loading**
 - **Use of pre-positioned materiel versus deploying organic unit equipment**



Reception



Integration

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF JRSOI

Throughout JRSOI process,
deploying forces must
receive:

- C4I
- Life and logistics support
- Force protection
- Combatant commander provides these essential elements
- Host nation often critical player



JRSOI C4I

- **C4I is critical because JRSOI is a complex operation**

- **Multiple theater nodes**
- **Multiple transportation modes**
- **Varied support activities**
- **Numerous US, allied, and host nation organizations involved**
- **Two command and control chains**
- **Support--logistics oriented**



JRSOI LIFE LOGISTICS SUPPORT

- JRSOI is time, personnel, and resource intensive
 - Supplies and services
 - Transportation system
 - Border/customs/diplomatic clearances
- Theater support structure must be in place BEFORE arrival of any deploying forces to prevent congestion, backlogs, or absence of essential life



JRSOI SOURCES OF SUPPORT

- **Host nation**
- **Allies/coalition forces**
- **Organic sources**
- **Service components**
- **Cross-servicing**
- **Contracting**
 - **Local vendors**
 - **US Civil Augmentation Program**



JRSOI FORCE PROTECTION

- Deploying forces vulnerable throughout JRSOI process
- JRSOI activities often high priority targets
- Expect enemy to interdict LOC modes, nodes, staging areas, and routes
- Combatant commander must provide protection until force integration complete



RECEPTION

“The offloading and marshaling of unit personnel, equipment, and materiel at ports of debarkation (POD) and then transporting these elements from the PODs to a staging area. Reception includes all those functions to clear unit personnel and equipment through the PODs. “ JP 4-01.8



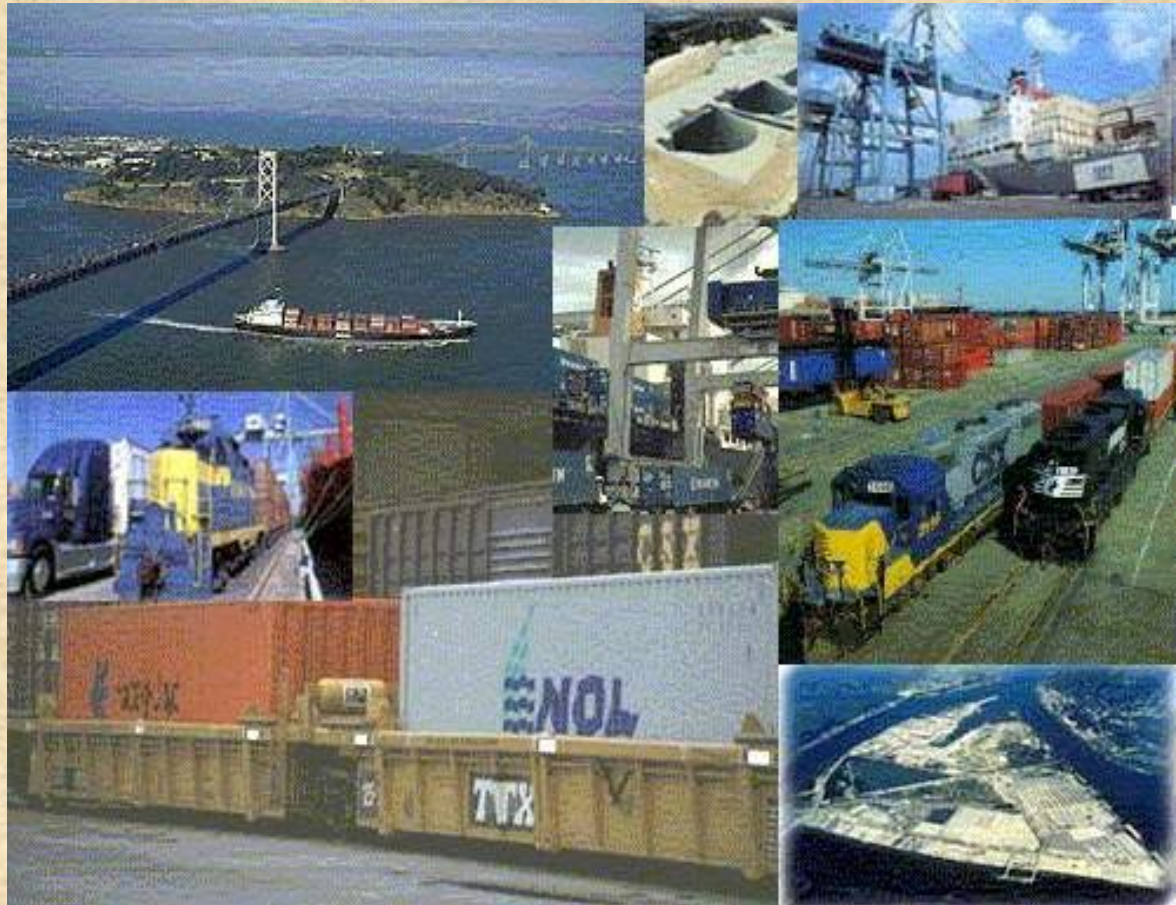
ELEMENTS OF RECEPTION

- Reception usually begins at APODs/SPODs
- Reception activities
 - Offload PAX, equipment, materiel
 - 90% equipment and materiel arrive via strategic sealift
 - Critical cargo & most PAX arrive via strategic airlift
 - Process and marshal equipment
- Ends with movement from POD en route to staging area
- JLOTS and pre-positioned war reserve materiel (WRM) are additional reception considerations



RECEPTION FACILITIES

- APODs
- SPODs
- Inland/intra-coastal waterway terminals
- JLOTS sites
- Marshaling/staging areas
- Pre-positioned war reserve materiel storage sites
- Surface transportation mode transfer points / terminuses



RECEPTION CAPACITY FACTORS

- Harbor, port, airfield, and rail characteristics
- Availability of labor and port services
- Offloading and holding space
- Condition and capacity of entry and exit routes
- Efficiency of movement control systems



PRIMARY RECEPTION ACTIVITIES

- **Arrival of lift at PODs**
- **Receive personnel, equipment, and materiel at PODs**
- **Process arriving forces and materiel in marshaling area**
 - **Sort unit equipment and personnel**
 - **Reestablish property accountability**
 - **Organize for onward movement**
- **Commence movement to staging area**



RECEPTION--COMMAND AND CONTROL SINGLE PORT MANAGER

POD C2 is complex

- Widespread area of operation
- Many players
 - Deploying forces
 - Supporting organizations
 - Host nation/allies
- Single Port Manager (SPM) often appointed to coordinate POD operations
 - Overcomes management challenges by centralizing POD C2
 - Designated by combatant commander
 - SPM usually is USTRANSCOM transportation component command (TCC)
 - SPOD--MTMC



RECEPTION--AIR-TO-AIR INTERFACE (AAI)

- **AAI links strategic airlift with tactical airlift**
- **Expedites transfer of high priority personnel or materiel to forward locations in theater**
- **AAI site (AAIS) is APOD capable of supporting strategic aircraft and equipped with sufficient MHE to support transload operations**
- **AAIS selected by combatant commander ICW host nation and USTRANSCOM**



RECEPTION--SEA-TO-AIR INTERFACE (SAI)

- SAI links strategic sealift with theater airlift
- Expedites transfer of high priority materiel or personnel to forward locations in theater
- SAI site (SAIS) is an air terminal near the SPOD capable of supporting transload operations
- SAIS selected by combatant commander ICW host nation and USTRANSCOM
- SAI operations require sufficient MHE at air and sea ports and adequate transportation infrastructure between them



INTRA-THEATER RECEPTION

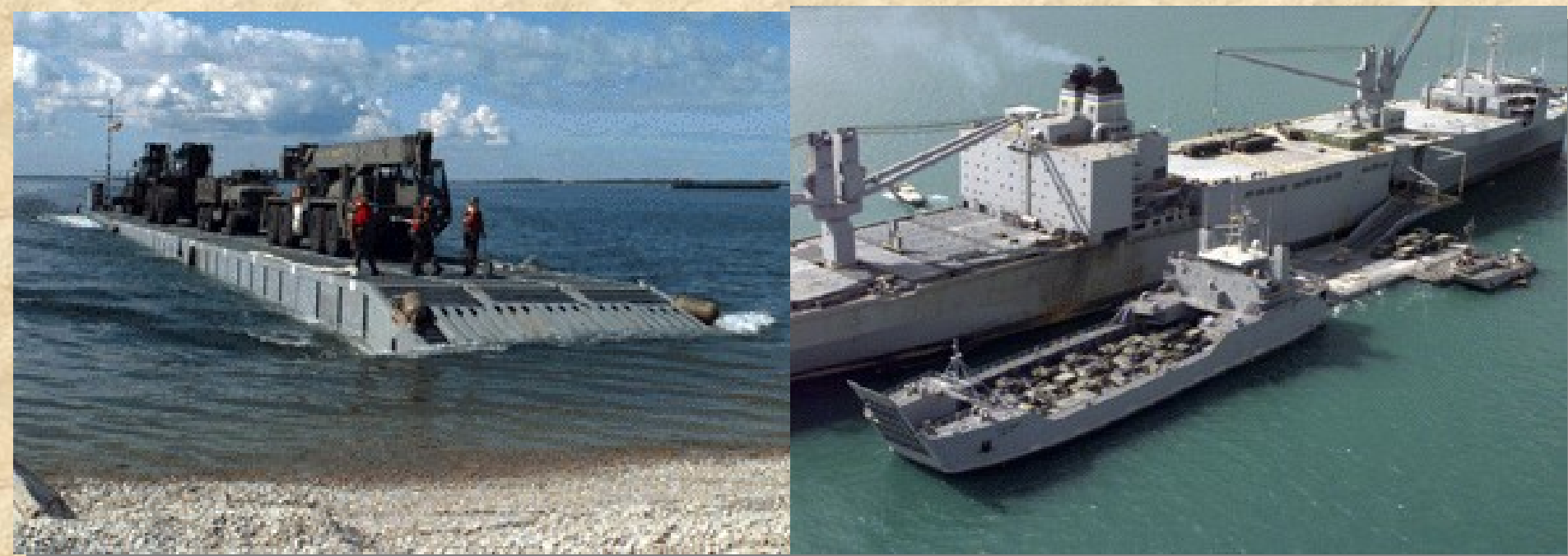
- Less frequent option
- Relies heavily on surface modes
 - Rail
 - Highway
 - Inland/coastal waterway
- Intra-theater air may augment surface movements
- Requires sufficient transportation infrastructure to accomplish
- Operation Joint Endeavor (Bosnia) is prime example
- C4I, logistics, and force protection needs do not change



RECEPTION--JLOTS

“The process of discharging cargo from vessels anchored off-shore or in-the-stream, transporting it to the shore and/or pier, and marshaling it for movement inland.”

JP 4-01.6



RECEPTION--WHAT JLOTS CAN PROVIDE

- **Dry JLOTS**
 - **Tracked vehicles**
 - **Wheeled vehicles**
 - **MHE/CHE**
 - **Engineer equipment/materials**
 - **Logistics stocks**
- **Wet JLOTS (via pipeline)**
 - **POL**
 - **Fresh water**



RECEPTION--WHERE JLOTS IS CONDUCTED

- **Over unimproved shorelines (bare beach operations)**
- **At shallow or degraded fixed ports**
- **Ports unable to accommodate deep draft vessels or lacking adequate MHE/CHE**
- **Saturated port facilities**



STAGING

“Assembles, temporarily holds, and organizes arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel into units and forces; and prepares them for onward movement and tactical operations.”

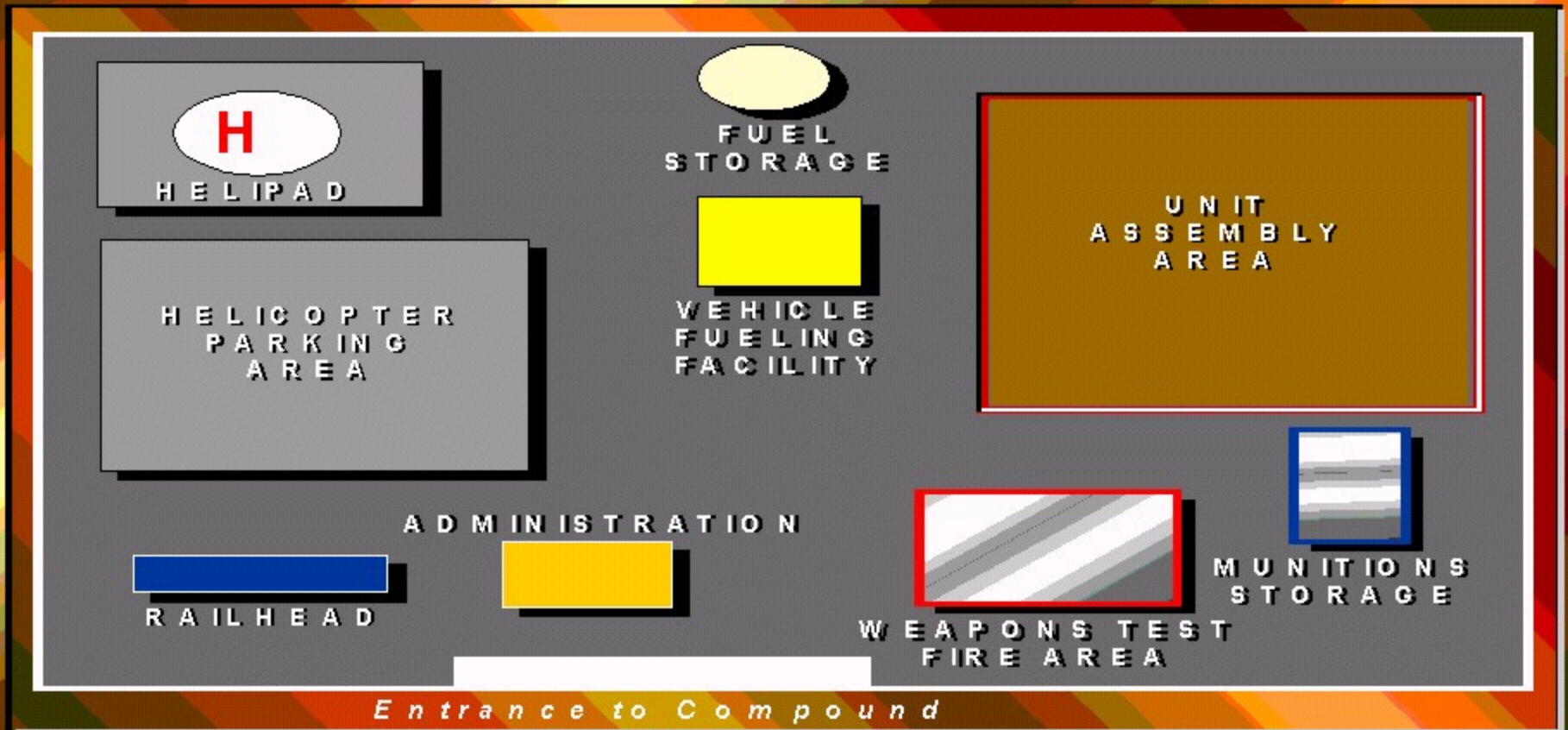
JP4-01.8

- **Staging is an activity intended for units to regain mission capability**
- **Activities usually accomplished in designated staging areas**
- **Staging areas locations are METT-T dependent**
- **Deploying forces require extensive support throughout the staging process**



NOTIONAL STAGING AREA

NOTIONAL STAGING AREA



KEY STAGING TASKS

- **Receive personnel and materiel**
- **Segregate, prioritize, and prepare materiel for transport**
- **Upload combat loads**
- **Conduct training**
- **Calibrate weapons/equipment**
- **Perform maintenance and operational checks**
- **Assemble for onward movement**
- **Report readiness statuses to combatant**



STAGING AREA CONSIDERATIONS (COMBATANT COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES)

- **Size and availability of real estate--huge footprint usually**
- **Life and logistics support**
- **C4I**
- **Security**



STAGING AREA SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

- Mission, unit, and situation dependent
- Typical SA categories of support

Food	Transportation
Water	Movement control
Latrines	Supplies
Shelter	Ammunition
Engineering	POL
Health services	MHE/CHE
Finance	Maintenance
Personnel services	
Shower and laundry	
Sanitation (disposal)	



STAGING AREA SOURCES OF SUPPORT

- **US Forces**
- **Host nation/allies**
- **Contract support**
- **Civil Augmentation Program**
 - **LOGCAP (Army)**
 - **CONCAP (Navy)**
 - **AFCAP (Air Force)**
- **Cross-service logistics**



CONTRACTING VIGNETTE-- OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR



One of the most dramatic lessons to come out of Operation JOINT ENDEAVOR is that civilian contractors are an integral part of the total force, particularly when it comes to providing logistical and engineering services...LOGCAP uses a civilian contractor to perform selected logistics and engineering services to augment US forces during military contingency operations...The Corps (of Engineers) is also using LOGCAP in unison with Navy Seabee construction troops. Red Horse and Seabee trade specialists erect the tents while the Corps uses the LOGCAP contract to set up latrines, showers, heaters, dining halls, laundries, and other

STAGING AREA C4I--COMMAND AND CONTROL

- **Two chains of C2**
 - **Staging area operations and support**
 - **Tactical C2 between deploying unit and combatant commander**
- **Coordination between both C2 chains is essential**



STAGING AREA C4I-- COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTERS

- **Need near-term, integrated communications for:**
 - **Force tracking**
 - **ITV**
 - **Movement control**
 - **Materiel distribution**
 - **Unit status reporting**
- **Units undergoing staging must link with:**
 - **Higher headquarters**
 - **JRSOI nodes**
 - **support organizations**
 - **Other units within SA**



STAGING AREA SECURITY

- **SA is high value target**
- **Deploying forces have limited self-defense capabilities**
- **Combatant commander responsible for:**
 - **Force protection plan**
 - **Integration into Joint Rear Operations Center control plan**



ONWARD MOVEMENT

“The process of moving units and accompanying materiel from reception facilities, marshaling areas, and staging areas to tactical assembly / operational areas (TAA/OA) or other theater destinations.”

JP 4-01.8



ONWARD MOVEMENT

- Relocates deploying forces and sustainment stocks from one theater location to another

- Various transportation options

- Highway
- Railroad
- Air
- Inland waterway
- Coastal waterway

- Considerations

- En route transportation infrastructure
- Movement control
- Life and logistics support
- Force protection



CRITICAL FUNCTIONS OF ONWARD MOVEMENT

- **Transportation system**
- **C4I**
- **Supply and services**
- **Host nation support**
- **Force protection**
 - **Units**
 - **En route transportation infrastructure**



ONWARD MOVEMENT PROCESS

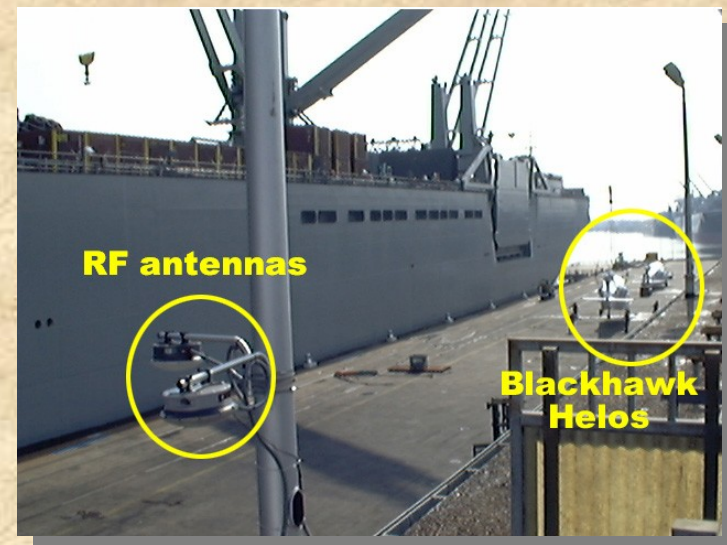
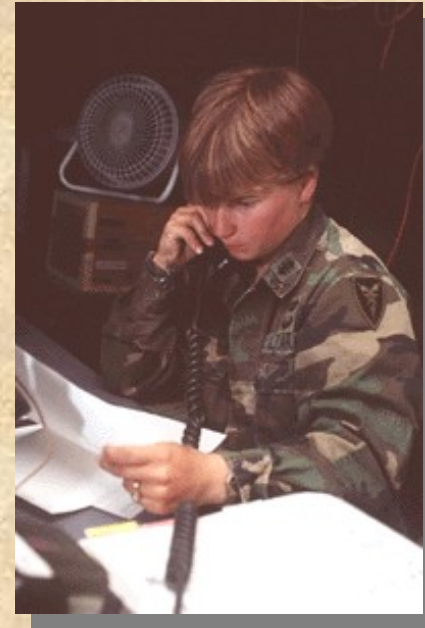
- **Assemble and marshal forces**
 - **Sequence loads**
 - **Coordinate movement security requirements**
- **Move to theater destinations**
- **Conduct movement control operations**



ONWARD MOVEMENT

MOVEMENT CONTROL ENABLERS

- Two components of movement control
 - Units (people)
 - ITV systems
- Units (people) REPORT movements from JRSOI nodes
- ITV systems TRACK movement flow electronically
- Combatant commander directs movement control operations and organizations
 - Designates JFC or Service as lead



ONWARD MOVEMENT JOINT MOVEMENT CENTER



“An effective theater movement control option recommended to geographic combatant commanders is the establishment of a JMC. The JMC is responsible for coordinating all modes of theater transportation to support the theater concept of operations.”

ONWARD MOVEMENT SUPPORT

- En route life and logistics support essential
- Especially important and difficult in harsh environments
 - Scarcity of food/water
 - Unique medical needs
 - Austere distribution systems
 - Excessive equipment wear and tear
- Combatant commander/host nation provides
- Received at en route support



EN ROUTE ONWARD MOVEMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES

- Convoy support centers
- Aircraft en route support sites
- Trailer transfer points
- POL transfer points
- Pre-positioned war reserve materiel sites
- Pre-stock supply points
- Railheads



ONWARD MOVEMENT CONVOY SUPPORT CENTER (CSC)

- CSC is a primary en route facility
- Established at intervals along highway routes
- Full CSC provides services similar to an interstate truck stop
 - Fuel
 - Vehicle recovery
 - Food
 - Maintenance
 - Billets
 - Laundry/showers
 - Latrines
 - MHE
 - Medical
 - Security
- Limited CSC resembles freeway rest



HOST NATION SUPPORT FOR ONWARD MOVEMENT

- **En route support**
- **Medical**
- **Route security**
- **Communications**
- **Ground transport vehicles and equipment**
- **Clearances
(road, rail, border, diplomatic)**



ONWARD MOVEMENT SECURITY

- Deploying forces extremely vulnerable during transit between theater nodes
 - Forces spread out over miles of track or highway
 - Little organic self-defense capability
- High value target
- Threats cover spectrum from raids to WMD
- Combatant commander/host



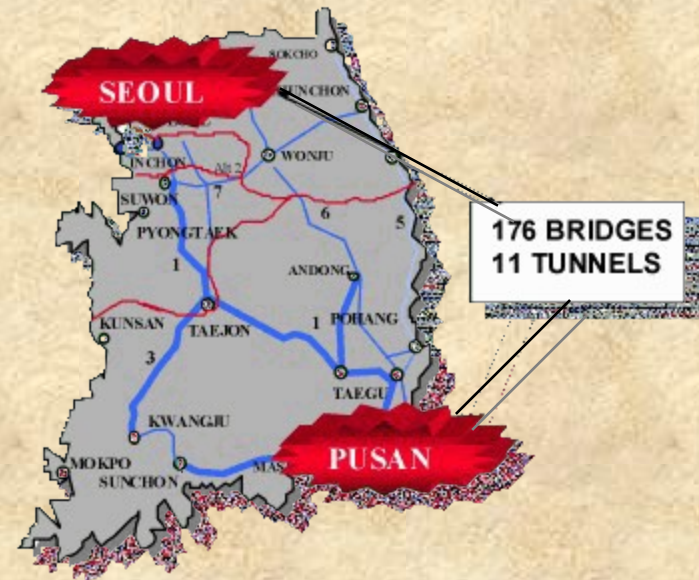
ONWARD MOVEMENT SECURITY--CHOKEPOINTS

- Chokepoint interdiction critical threat to onward movement

- Bridges
- Tunnels
- Intersections
- River crossing sites
- Terminals
- Rail yards



- Onward movement network design should allow for alternate modes, nodes, and routes



ONWARD MOVEMENT-- CHOKEPOINT VIGNETTE



During the 1973 Arab-Israeli War, an Israeli commando team of 12 men and a jeep-mounted recoilless rifle (RCL) were inserted at 2400 hours along the Baghdad-Damascus Highway about 100 km north of Damascus near a bridge crossing a deep ravine. The bridge was rigged for demolition, ambush positions were laid out covering the bridge approaches, with hasty minefields covering the ambush positions.

At dawn, an Iraqi tank brigade, moving on transporters, began crossing the bridge. After several vehicles had crossed, the bridge was destroyed and the exits from the bridge approaches interdicted by the RCL, thus isolating the convoy on the road. The immobilized vehicles were then destroyed by aircraft on call, and by commandos using satchel charges. In this manner, approximately 50 Iraqi tanks were destroyed, and the road

INTEGRATION

“Integration is the synchronized had-off of units into an operational commander’s force prior to mission execution.”

JP 4-01.8



INTEGRATION

- **Unit integration activities usually accomplished in TAA/OA**
- **Activities include:**
 - **Establish C2 and security**
 - **Conduct force assembly and accountability**
 - **Coordinate support requirements**
 - **Build combat power**
 - **Conduct rehearsals and field training exercises**
 - **Report unit readiness**



SUMMARY

- **Four stages of JRSOI**
 - Reception
 - Staging
 - Onward Movement
 - Integration
- **Activities at JRSOI nodes**
- **Essential elements of JRSOI**
 - C4I
 - Life and logistics support
 - Force protection

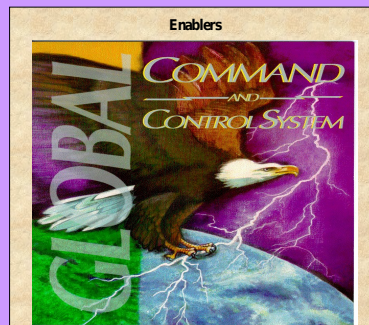


THE JOINT DEPLOYMENT *PROCESS*

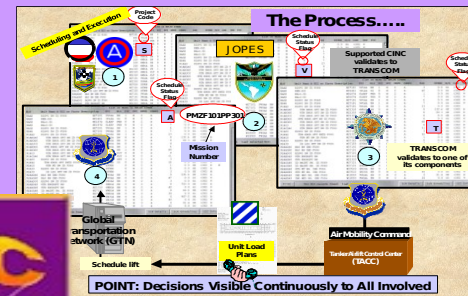


JOINT DEPLOYMENT INSTRUCTION

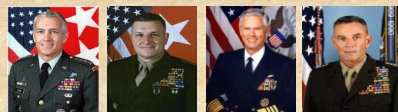
Enablers



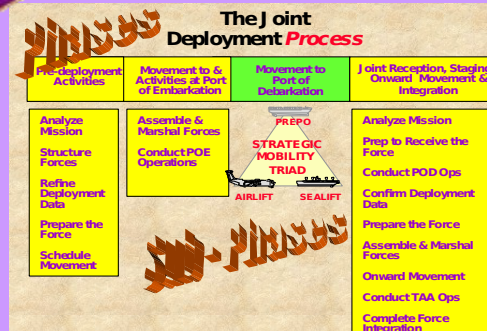
Procedures



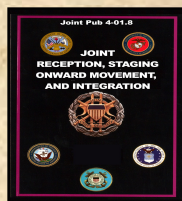
Command Relationships



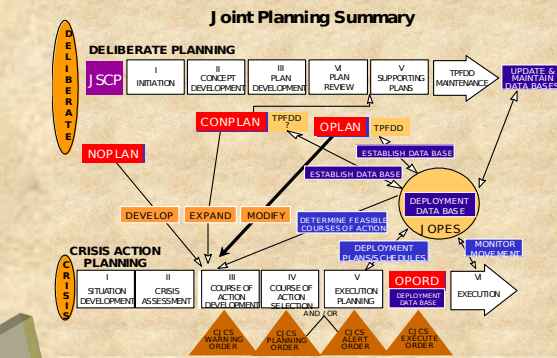
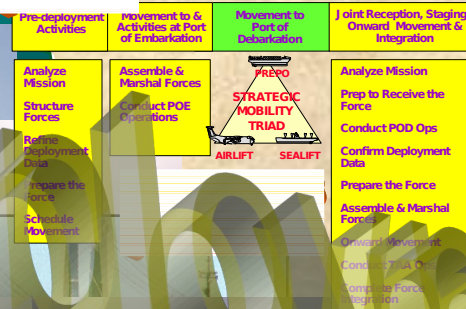
Process



Joint Doctrine



The Joint Deployment Process



Commander's Intent



Movement of forces and their sustainment from their point of origin to a specific operational area to conduct joint operations outlined in a specific plan or order.



KEYS TO SUCCESS

1. Understanding JOPES Process

2. Access / Familiarity with Critical Systems

- GCCS / JOPES
- WebPages (CENTCOM & TRANSCOM)
- Global Transportation Network (GTN)

3. Discipline In Execution



POINT: Complex Process Requiring Informed Decision Makers at Every Level



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Questions

